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Diary of the First Japanese Ambassador to America
By Muragaki Awaji-no-Kami

Japanese Painting
By Henry P. Bowie

Morality of Capital
By Marquis Okuma

What I Learned at the Labour Conference
By E. Kamada, M.P.

SHIMMI BUZEN-NO-KAMI
MURAGAKI AWAJI-NO-KAMI OGURI BUNGO-NO-KAMI
First Japanese Embassy to America

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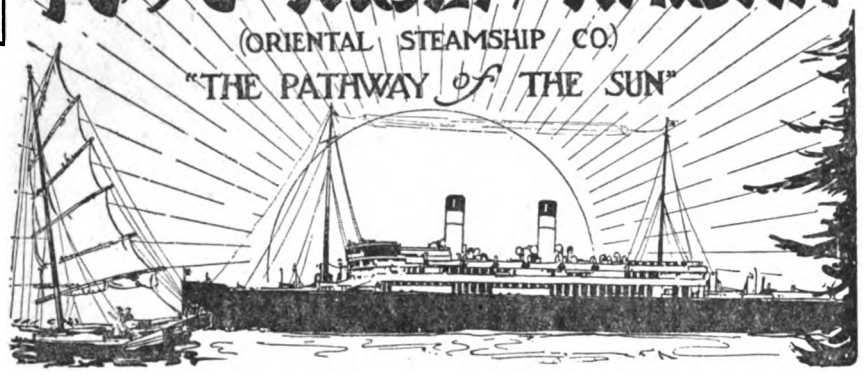

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

PRESIDENT: Shigehiko Miyoshi | MANAGER: Bunji Miyazaki | EDITOR: Dr. J. Ingram Bryan

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FIRST JAPANESE EMBASSY TO AMERICA

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THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN MAY, 1920 NUMBER ONE

Diary of the Japanese Ambassador Muragaki-Awaji-no-Kami to the United States of America, 1860

TRANSLATED BY S. MIYOSHI

TRANSLATOR'S FOREWORD

THE opening-up of Japan to foreign trade and intercourse, which was brought about in 1854 by Commodore Perry of the U. S. Navy, specially appointed Ambassador by the then President of the U. S. A. in order to effect this opening of the door of Japan to foreigners, against whom it had for centuries been firmly closed, must still be considered as one of the greatest triumphs of American diplomacy. Following this great naval diplomat, Mr. Townsend Harris was sent to Japan as the first U. S. Minister after the door had been thrown open. His high character and great abitity soon gained for him the full confidence of the Japanese officials who looked up to him as a guide, philosopher and friend. The first treaty of Commerce and friendship made between the U. S. and Japan, and the treaties that were made later on with other countries, were drawn up under Mr. Harris' symathetic guidance, after a careful study of the conditions of the Country, and it was by his earnest wish that, in 1860, Japan sent some of her leading men on a mission to Washington to present this, her first treaty, to the Secretary of State of the U. S. A. and to receive theirs in exchange. In doing so, Japan consummated the first Commercial treaty that she had ever made with a fereign country. At the same time, whilst these Japanese missions were in America, it was no doubt due to a desire on the part of Mr. Harris that those who represented on this occasion had an opportunity of seeing a little of people and things outside their own country. We can well imagine ihe great excitment and curiosity aroused in the American people when they saw the mediæval procession of the feudal Lords from the East going through the streets of the democratic cities of the great Republic, in the latter half of the 19th century. The excitment and wonder of the visitors can have been no less marked; although the gulf between American democracy and the feudal system which at that time still existed in Japan was too great to allow them fully to realise everything that they saw and heard, yet this first impression of modern life, which they brought back with them, undoubtedly played an important part in helping those in Japan to steer her ship of state at a period when she was passing from things old to new.

YEDO, February 9th, 1860

At last the day of our departure has arrived. The bright morning sun, with a bracing winter breeze, heralded the first day of our voyage to America. Towards noon, the party of eighty one assembled on the pier at Shiba and from there were rowed in a number of boats, against a heavy wind, to the American warship "Pawhattan" which has anchored off the fort.

As we stepped on the ship's ladder, the band struck up a lively air and, on our reaching the gangway, we were courteously received by Commodore Tattnall and Captain Pearson, while a

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salute of seventeen guns was fired. We found the deck encumbered with all our luggage, and with piled-up cases of stores, and the utmost confusion reigned until the various packages were collected and sorted. Soon after we had descended to the lower deck and had taken possession of our quarters, the order to cast off was given and the ship immediately got under way, her paddles revolving furiously. Towards evening, after an hour's swift sailing along the coast, we arrived at Yokohama and were told that the ship would remain in port for a few days before she started on her trans-pacific voyage. We were greatly pleased to find that we should have ample time to arrange our belongings in our temporary home, before putting out to sea.

U. S. S. "Pawhattan" is a steam frigate of 2415 tons. She was launched in 1855 at Gosfort, Virginia, U. S. A. She ranks as a first class frigate and is magnificient ship — one of the best in the American Navy. Her dimensions are: length 250 feet, beam 45 feet, hold 26 feet, and she carries eleven guns on deck. Three of us have cabins on the lower deck; for the other members of the party several large temporary cabins have been built on the gun deck, neceesitating the removal of several guns. The officers and men of the "Pawhattan', are as follows: — Commodore Tattnall, Captain Pearson, Captain Taylor of the Marines, six lieutenants, one Chief Engineer, seven assistant engineers, three doctors, a Purser, a Chaplain, a ganner, a carpenter and four hundred crew.

February 10th

A strong westerly wind is blowing, but being a large craft our ship is as steady as a rock and extremely comfortable. This afternoon several of our friends came on board to bid us farewell. After a very pleasant talk and the exchange of good wishes, they took leave of us.

February 11th

The day is clear, with very little wind. All our belongings have now been unpacked and arranged so as not to interfere with the cabins being kept in order. This afternoon we were invited by the Captain to inspect the ship and we were shown all over her. At the foot of the mizzen-mast, fonr sailors are on guard, and close to the mast is the Commodore's bridge, where one officer is constantly on the watch; upon him rests the responsibility for the navigation of the ship, Near the main mast a special kitchen for our party has recently been built. The officers' mess room is spacious and it has a large tables in the centre. It is surrounded by the officers' cabins. What struck me most was the ship's engine. It is a most ingenenious machine and it quite beyond description. The crew sleep in hammocks. We also visited the ship's hospital and prison. Ammunition is stored on the third deck and water is kept in tanks below. At five o'clock every morning a gun is fired as a signal to get up, and this is followed by the drums and fifes. The crew then begin work, cleaning iron, polishing brass and scrubbing the decks. At eight o'clock the national flag is hoisted, while the ships's band plays. After breakfast, the marines are at their respective posts, shouldering arms, and the crew parades before the Captain and answers the roll call. This is done twice a day, morning and evening, throughout a voyage. The

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flag is lowered at four p.m., to the accompaniment of the band. All the crew have to go to their bunks upon a signal being fired at 8 o'clock. Before the door of the Captain's cabin, a marine is on guard day and night, and the officers on duty have to report to the Captain anything of importance that may happen on board. The responsibility of the ship's direction and navigation rests wholly on the Captain's shoulders. The Commodore seems to be one degree higher in rank than the Captain. His duties do not lie in the supervision of individual ships, but in that of the fleet as a whole. Strict discipline is maintained throughout the ship. It began to snow towards evening.

February 12th

A bright sunny day. By seven in the morning the frigate had weighed anchor and was steaming slowly, following the coast of the Bay of Yedo. Before us, beyond the clear expanse of sea, stretch the shores of the bay, little fishing villages lying scattered at the foot of the snow-capped hills. Fishing boats float leisurely here and there, and, as we pass, the fishermen gaze at us, amazement in their eyes, astonished to see officials of their country on board a foreign warship. It is no wonder that they are surprised, for the Japanese have hitherto been forbidden by the laws of Japan to leave their country.

At noon we rounded the eastern cape of the bay. In the far distance we see majestic Fuji, raising his head in solemn grandeur, as if to bid farewell to the first ambassadors that Japan has ever sent abroad. No sooner had we found ourselves on the bosom of the broad Pacific, than a heavy swell set in. We suffered much discomfort from the rolling of the ship and some of our party, overcome by seasickness, disappeared. I myself became a victim and was compelled to go bellow.

February 13th

Many of our party are now prisoners of the "sea devill." Some suffer more than others, while a certain number are unaffected by the motion of the sea. The strong and healthy are very often bad sailors, whereas delicate men are quite at their case on board ship. Physical strength has nothing to do with seasickness. Suffering badly from the malady I lay down in my cabin all day. One of my servants has come to tell me that the land is no longer in sight; nothing is to be seen but the sky and the mountainious waves upon which the ship is continuously rising and falling.

February 14th

Since we left on Yokohama the wind has daily increased in strength and the sea become rougher, causing the ship to pitch and roll to such a degree that our lives are made most miserable. The Commodore comes to see me every day to enquire after my health, and every time he comes he advises me to go on deck and get some fresh air; that, he says, is the only way to cure seasickness. An indescribable sensation has, however, overcome me each time I have attempted to get up and has forced me back to bed. The Commodore has frequently sent me nice things to eat, but, to my disappointment, my stomach refuses to retain them. Towards evening the clouds gathered and became almost black, and a terrific gale set in. The pitching and rolling of the ship now became exces-

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sive; the luggage which had been fastened down on deck, got loose and cases dashed against each other, and every now and then we could hear the crash of breaking glass and porcelain. How can I possibly endure the discomforts of this new home of mine! Finding myself in danger of falling out of bed, I had to cling with all my might to the bedpost. Every one of the party had some bitter experience to relate, but worse than any was the plight of those who were quartered on upper deck where the angry waves shattered the doors and forced them to rush below, as wet as fishes. When the storm was at its height, the vessel tilted to an angle of 32 degrees, thus almost reaching the point at which a ship must necessarily overbalance. The huge waves that constantly swept the deck carried away one of the boats and further damage was done. The gallant way in which the officers and crew, who remained on deck the whole time, fought the storm, is indeed worthy of praise. It was a great relief to all when, towards morning, the storm ceased. The Commodore told us that at 35 degrees north latitude the sea is usually rough during the winter months, but, he added, never in all his twenty-eight years' experience of the sea, had he ever encountered such a tempest as that which we have just had. I wonder who gave the fine name of "Pacific" to this ever-angry sea.

February 22nd

The sea is still rough and a strong wind has been against us all day. This is the birthday of George Washington, the first President and the Father of the U. S. A. Owing to the rough weather, however, the salute with which it is usual to celebrate this national holiday was not fired.

February 24th

We have already been ten days at sea and are gradually becoming used to it and are feeling better. For the first time since we left port, I went on deck, and after the closeness below, where I had so long remained, I found the fresh air very enjoyable. For some time I watched the huge rollers on which the ship was tossed; then, it being too cold to stay on deck for long, I retired again to my own little cabin. This afternoon, rather to my surprise, I found that the boiled rice served to me was brown in colour. On my questioning one of the officers, I learnt that that the colour was due to the presence in the tank water of rust, dislodged by the constant motion of the ship. It is, however, quite harmless, if unpleasant. This explanation reassured me and I can now drink the water and eat the food it is cooked in with a mind at ease. Fresh water is of supreme importance on board ship. It is kept below in several large tanks, and the quantity used is strictly limited. Each person is allowed half a gallon a day, and this has to suffice for cooking, washing and for use in the cabin. I have not more than a jugful a day. Not a drop must be wasted. The scarcity of water is one of the greatest of the discomforts of life at sea, and it is one of which those who have never been on a long sea voyage can scarcely form an idea. We have now sailed half-way across the Pacific.

February 28th

The sea is still rough. The head wind increasing in force. We are now running

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all the time by a steam and, the supply of coal becoming short, the Captain decided to leave the direct route to San Francisco and make use of the wind to run to the Sandwich Islands for coal. Since morning the ship's course has been due south.

March 1st

To-day I saw several flocks of birds. I never thought to see birds in mid-ocean, thousands of miles from the nearest land. Oh, my birds! whence come you and whither go you?

March 2nd

As, with a favourable wind (which, by the way, continued as far as the Sandwich Islands) we make our way south, the weather daily becomes warmer. All the members of our party have now found their sea legs and have become more cheerful and happy.

March 4th

I was awakened early this morning by the joyful cry of "land." I hurried on deck. A dark line was visible in the distance, like a streak of grey cloud under a sinking moon. How overjoyed I was to see land again, after the miserable life on the stormy sea—three weeks of unedurable monotony of sea and sky! It was not very long before we sighted the islands, and, finally, after sailing along the coast, we reached the harbour of Honolulu where, about noon, we anchored.

Honolulu is the capital of the Sandwich Islands and is situated on the eastern coast of the island of Hawaii. Commodore Tattnall told us that the "Pawhattan" would remain here for about ten days to repair the damage done by the storm, and to coal, and he suggested that we should go ashore and stay at an hotel where he had already engaged accommodation for us, adding that, during our stay, the American Minister would look after us.

This afternoon our party left the ship in several boats, for the shore, where we found a number of two-horse carriages awaiting us. Captain Taylor and we two in the first carriage, led the long procession. We drove through a large crowd of natives eager to get a sight of the strange visitors to their Kingdom. The hotel, owned by a Frenchman, was reached in about a quarter of an hour. It is a two-storied house, a wide balcony running all round it. We each of us now have a large comfortable room. As, standing on the balcony, I see luxuriant tropical plants and flowers brightening the whole garden with their wonderful colour and beauty, and feel the fresh soft spring breeze of the early day of March, I am filled with great joy and happiness, after the long weary days at sea.

March 5th

Feeling fresh and well, I spent most of the morning on the wide, comfortable verandah, in pleasant conversation with a few members of the party. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, we drove with Captain Taylor to the suburbs of the city. In the fields we saw melons ripening thus early in the season, and banana trees with their huge clusters of fruit, while in the gardens there was a profusion of glorious flowers of every colour, shade and shape. We drove back to the hotel towards evening, admiring the beautiful scenery on our way.

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March 6th

At 2 p.m. we walked to the principal thoroughfare of the city. Most of the houses in these streets are built of brick and are two stories high; the merchants living in them are all either European or American.

The natives are dark-skinned and they appear to be good natured, but they do not strike me as being a very intelligent race. They are all, men and women, scantily clothed, and are barefoot. We visited a newspaper office, and were much interested in watching the process of printing. The machine is a wonderful one and works well. When a large wheel is turned by a man, smaller wheels are set in motion. One part of the machine supplies the ink, another receives the paper and passes it on to the types. When finished, the papers are automatically elected. All this is done so quickly that several hundreds were printed while we looked on. I returned to the hotel, weary with walking, but with a keener sense of enjoyment than I had experienced since I left home.

March 10th

In the afternnon we paid an official call on the Minister of State of the Island, at Government House. The American Minister, Commodore Tattanal and Captain Pearson accompanled us. As we entered the gate we saw the guard of honour, which lined both side of the road leading to the main entrance of the building. We were shown into a large reception room, where we were received by the three principal Ministers of the Kingdom, and by several other officials. We thanked them for the kind attentions shown us by the Government since our arrival in the Islands on our way to the United States of America. After healths had been drunk in glasses of some sort of wine, we drove back by the same routs to the hotel.

Captain Taylor tells us that an American whaler will shortly leave the Islands for Hakodate, the most northerly part of Japan, and he says that if we wish to send letters, she will take them there for us. As I was once Governor of that port and as I still have friends there, I have devoted most of the evening to writing to them, to my home and to my friends in Yedo (now called Tokio). This is our first mail for home since we left, and I can well imagine how greatly interested they will all be in reading our letters telling them of our novel experiences on land and sea.

March 11th

Captain Taylor told us this morning that the King of the Hawaian Islands wished to meet us, but we replied that our mission was to the United States of America and that it was not desirable that we should be presented to the sovereign of any country before seeing the the President of America. However, after Captain Taylor had explained the forms and customs of international courtesy observed by all other countries, we decided to do as he suggested and see the King.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon we left the hotel, accompained by Captain Taylor, and again drove to Government House. Prince Kamehameha, the King's brother, arrived at the same time that we did. He told us that royal carriages had been provided for us, and that he had been sent by the King to eecort us to His Majesty's Palace. Shimmi, Captain Taylor, and I were in the first carriage:

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Oguri, Councillor of the Embassy, our Secretaries Morita, Naruse and Hidaka and the interpreters Namura and Tateishi followed in the other carriages. Escorted by four cavalry officers, we drove through the streets. When we reached the Palace Gate, the guard of honour lined up, and, at the command of an officer, presented arms. As we left the carriages at the foot of the flight of stairs leading to the Palace entrance, the band struck up. We were received by a Minister of State. The American Minister, Commodore Tattnall and Captain Pearson were already there. We were ushered into a large room, where several Ministers were awaiting us. After a short interval, Shimmi, arm with Mr. Borden, the American Minister, I, with Commodore Tattnall and Oguri with Captain Pearson, entered the Audience Hall and were presented to the King of Hawai. His Majesty, wearing a black coat, a broad gold band accross his shoulders, stood on a slightly raised platform. An interpreter stood close by him and on either side were four officers holding beautifully ornamented spears. Behind the King stood a number of high officials. On entering the King's presence we bowed low, according to our custom on similar occasions. His Majesty then addressed us, the substance of his speech being as follows:—

"I have much pleasure in welcoming you to my Kingdom and I congratulate myself on the fortunate circumstances that have afforded me an opportunity of receiving you as my guests with the kind permission of the United States Minister and of the gentlemen in whose care you at present are—on your way as Ambassadors of the great Empire of Japan to the friendly Government of the United States of America, a nation to which my people are so much indebted. I shall feel greatly gratified if your visit to these Islands proves agreeable to you, and I hope that when you return to Japan, you will express to your Sovereign, on my behalf, the high esteem in which I hold His Majesty and his people, and that you will tell him of the meeting which I have had tha honour of having with you."

Shimmi's reply to the King—first translated into Dutch by Namura, Interpreter to the Embassy, and then into English by an American interpreter, was to the following effect:—

"I am greatly obliged for the friendly reception with which your Majesty has honoured us, and I beg to express my thanks for the trouble which your Majesty has been pleased to take and I shall not forget the kindness with which we have been received, not only by your Majesty, but also by the inhabitants of your City."

At the conclusion of these addresses, we retired. On our re-entering the Audience Hall we were presented to the Queen, who had taken up her position where the King had stood. She was attended by the Princess Royal and by a number of native and foreign ladies. The Queen is a young woman of about twenty-five years of age, and is dignified and beautiful. She wore a most amazing dress which exposed the whole of her shoulders and half of her bosom. The skirt was expanded to an enormous extent at the bottom. Round her neck she wore a jewelled chain. The presentation over, Her Majesty withdrew on the arm of a General, and the ladies followed, each on the arm of an officer. This

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seems to be one of the customs of the land on these occasions.

We now left the Hall, and, to the music of the band, were escorted by the Ministers to the carriages. Thus ended the first presentation, in the history of my country, of an Ambassador of Japan to a foreign King. To us it was a novel state function, the manners and customs being essentially different from those of our Country.

March 12th

At 2 o'clook this afternoon the French Consul General called on us. Soon after he left, we saw the Hawaian Minister for Foreign Affairs entering the gate of the hotel. He was escorted by armed guards and was accompanied by a band which was playing. We received him cordially as we understood that he had come on behalf of the King to return thanks for our visit to His Majesty yesterday. At 3 o'clock we left the hotel and went to the pier where we secured lunches and returned to the "Pawhattan." Our good Commodore was pleased when we told him that as soon as we got on deck of our dear "Pawhattan" we felt that we had returned home. We brought various fruits and a number of chickens on board with us for the officers and men, as a souvenir of our visit on shore.

March 14th

We went on shore at 11 this morning and we had a visit from the American Minister and three of the Hawaian Ministers of State. The American Minister told us that he is going to give a grand reception this evening, at which the King and Queen of Hawaii are to be his guests. He invited us, but, owing to the custom of our country that no official functions shall take place after sunset, we politely declined his kind invitation and returned to the ship.

March 15th

We received an invitation to be present at a dance which is to he given at the King's Palace this evening. All the officers of the "Pawhattan" will be there. We however, declined this invitation also, for the reason we had previously given. No! we do not care to take part in any merry-making untill after the conclusion of our great mission to the United States.

March 16th

An American who has long been resident in the Hawaian Islands, came on board the "Pawhattan" this morning and I happened to meet him. He told me that the natives of these islands were in a primitive states of civilization before they had intercourse with Europeans, and that the Islands had only recently been formed into an independent Kingdom. The present King, Alexander Kamehameha, is a native of pure race, of the usual South Sea Islander type. The total area of the eight Islands is not more than that of Shikoku Island, and their productions are unimportant, the principal source of revenue being the Customs. Since the Pacific Coast of America became flourishing and prosperous, and since the Indian and Chinese ports were opened to American traders, the importance of the Hawaian Islands, as a stopping place, has greatly increased, for they are situated midway between the American and Asiatic Continents. At the beginning of the century when, in spite of the fact that numbers of Europeans and Americans had settled there and that the Western nations had begun to send

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Ministers and Consuls, the Hawaian Islands were but little known to the outside world—they were invaded by England, their only warship captured and their King taken prisoner. Subsequently, however, the English abandoned possession of the Islands and the King returned to his Kingdom. The majority of foreign residents are Americans, and, as America is the nearest neighbour of the Hawaian Islands and has a great deal of influence in the Islands, they have become, as it were, a partly independent state of America.

March 18th

We went on shore, as previously arraged, to pay a visit to the American Minister. On arriving at his residence we were received by him and his wife. They live in a large two-storied house surrounded by a large garden, in which tropical plants and flowers luxuriate. Among the latter we saw for the first time a plant about ten feet high, which is said to blossom once in a hundred years. We next returned the call of the French Ministers. In the afternoon I went to see Mr. Heath, one of the Court law officials. I used to know his son, a physician, who came to reside at Hakodate while I was Governor there. Shortly after I arrived at Honolulu, Mr. Heath came to see me, and he came again yesterday and asked me to visit his home. I was intro luced to his wife and children and they seemed greatly pleased to meet some one who knew their son and brother in that far-of land. One of the daughters sang for me and played on a musical instrument which they call a piano. This is the first time that I have heard American music and songs, and they excited in me no little interest and curiosity. While the children were in the midst of their joy and excitement over the little souvenirs of Japan which I had brought them, I left this happy home and returned straight to the ship.

March 19th

At 11 a.m. Queen Emma, with a retinue of ladies, came on board to inspect the "Pawhattan" and, shortly after she had left, the King came, attended by his suite. The ship's band played, the sailors manned the rigging, and a salute of twenty-one guns thundered out. This appears to be the highest honour that can be paid to a guest on a warship. We were invited to luncheon and sat at the King's table.

Having been told that the ship would be ready to leave to-morrow, we asked for the accounts for our hotel and other expenses and learnt to our surprise that we were to consider ourselves as the King's guests during our stay on shore. We demurred, inasmuch as the Hawaian Kingdom is not yet one of our Treaty Powers. We were, however, not allowed to pay. We could do no other than accept the King's gracious kindness, which we thoroughly appreciate and leave the matter to our Government, who will return the courtesy by presenting some valuable articles from home.

March 20th

The King sent his Minister to convey his farewell greetings to us. The French Minister came on board to wish us a pleasan voyage. As the "Pawhattan" weighed anchor, seventeen guns were fired from the fort on the hill. The salute was returned by the "Pawhattan" and at 3 p.m. we begun slowly to steam

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from Honolulu and were soon again in the open sea.

March 26th

We have already been a week at sea since leaving Hawai, and each day bright sunshine, a smoth sea and warm, soft breezes have made life extremely pleasant. Our party, in happy and merry groups, remain on deck from sunrise until late in the evening. Nevertheless, the life is monotonous; there is nothing to be seen but sea and sky and the days begin to appear very long.

March 28th

Someone told me that this morning at dawn--that that is at about 2 o'clock —the sky, for a distance of something like eight miles, was a blaze of beautiful crimson. This lasted for about half an hour, when the brilliant colour suddenly faded away. Some say that it is a bad omen, but one of the officers told me that this atmospheric change of colour is simply due to the evaporation of the warm southern air as it ascends on meeting the colder air from the north. I did not see this interesting phenomenon, as I was in bed at the time. I asked an officer to let me know when it occured again, as I was most anxious to see it, but this was the only occasion on which it was seen.

The wind is now daily becoming colder, as we have sailed some degrees to the north. Sitting on deck this evening in the bright moonlight, my thoughts went back to the old happy home, and I forgot that I was on the ocean, thousands of miles away. The same moon sheds its rays over this ocean and over my country, and, as I gazed at its familiar face, it was difficult for me to realize that I was so far from home.

March 29th

At early dawn, we descried the dim light from the light-house at the entrance to the Bay of San Francisco. A gun was fired from our ship as signal for a pilot. Soon afterwards a pilot schooner was seen approaching. The pilot handed us the local newspapers, from which we learnt that the Japanese warship "Kanrin" had reached the port a fortnight ago. We now entered the harbour and our ears were assailed by a deafening noise of firing from the guns in the fort and on the warships: this was intensified when the "Pawhattan" fired a return salute. We cast anchor in front of the city. When the smoke from the guns had cleared away, we were agreeably surprised to see the flag of the Rising flying at the fort and at the foremast of all the ships in the harbour, to greet and welcome the first Ambassadors ever sent abroad by the far eastern Empire. After a short time the "Pawhattan" weighed anchor and slowly steamed down to the end of the Bay, which narrowed gradually as we proceeded. The land gently sloping on both sides on both sides of the Bay, was covered with beautiful green like a garment of green velvet. Cattle and sheep grazed placidly here and there, and the whole scene made a pleasing picture which was most welcome after we had been so many days at sea.

At 3 p.m. we reached the end of the Bay, where, at the mouth of the river, was the Naval Yard. As soon as we had come alongside the pier, the officers of the "Kanriu" come on board to greet us. The "Kanriu" left Yedo four days

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before us, as an escort for the Ambassadors to America. Following the Northern Pacific route, they had to contend, during the whole voyage, with cold and boisterous winds and often with very rough seas which greatly damaged the ship, and, finally, after thirty five days, like a hero wounded in a desperate fight, the little craft reached San Fncisco. She is now in dock being repaired by the American Authourities. The damage, however, is so extensive that it will be several weeks before she will be ready for sea. We are sorry that she will be unable to escort us to Panama as it was originally intended that she should do. We remain here for a few days and then go on to Panama.

Before the "Kanriu" left for San Francisco, the Japanese Government requested Commodore Tattnall to allow one of his officers to sail in her to assists our men in the navigation of the vessel across the Pacific, as none of our officers had ever undertaken so long a voyage. The Commodore willingly agreed to this request and selected Lieutenant Brooke for the purpose. This officer, by his professional skill, won the entire confidence our men.

March 30th

This morning we set foot for the first time on American soil. We called on Commodore Cunningham of the Naval Yard to pay our respects and we presented him with a sword blade as a souvenir of Japan. We then returned the call of Admiral Kimura and Captain Katsu of the "Kanriu." Their temporary quarters are next to those of the Commodore. We have been busy this afternoon writing home, as a ship will shortly leave for Yokohama. This is the second mail home, the first having been sent from Honolulu. Enclosed in each letter are pressed flowers picked this morning.

March 31th

Early to-day the Mayor of San Francisco and other high functionaries came on board the "Pawhattan," and we were introduced to them by Commodore Tattnall. They expressed a desire that we should return with them to San Francisco as the guests of the city. At 11 a.m., accompanied by Commodore Tattnall and Captain Taylor, we went on board the U. S. S. "Alacrity." As we were being shown into a spacious saloon amidships, the band commenced to play softly and a salute of seventeen guns brok upon the still soft air of early spring. The "Pawhattan" intended to return the salute, but, to our surprise, only one gun was fired. We learnt afterwards that this was in consequence of Commodore Cunningham's having met with an accident. He had unfortunately been standing near the line of fire and he was, we regretted to hear, seriously injured by the concussion. The American Navy prides itself on its proficiency in gunnery, so we rather wondered how it was that both the Commodore and the gunner came to make such a careless mistake.

At 2 p.m. we arrived at San Francisco. Leaving the ship, we walked along a long pier, at the head of which a number of carriages were waiting for us. Shimmi and I with Commodore Tattnall and the Mayor were in one, and our Councillor and Secretaries followed in the others, and we drove slowly through streets thronged with spectators. It took us quite a long time to reach the hotel;

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possibly arrangements had been made that we should drive through the principal thoroughfares in order to enable the crowds to see the Oriental visitors. Thanking the Mayor and the others for the kind reception accorded us, we went to our respective rooms on the third floor of the hotel. We spent a quiet evening talking over the new and interesting experiences of these our first days on American soil.

April 1st

Ever since we set foot in Ameriea the weather has been unfavourable. We have had rain every day and to-day is no exception. We have been confined to the hotel all day, However from the balcony and from the numerous windows of our suite, I have been able to obtain views of San Francisco, a city extending from the wide sea-front to the rolling hills from which there is a fine view of the whole City and of the Bay. The streets are wide, with two storey houses, mostly built of brick, on both sides. The roads are generally divided into three parts. the centre is cobbled and is used for vehicular traffic; on either side of this is a walk paved with planks, for pedestrian only. One never seen men in the streets carrying goods on their shoulders or on their back; this work is all done by horses. The people drive in carriages drawn by horses, instead of in sedan chairs as we do at home. We were told that the tall brick chimneys, which we see here and there rise from buildings in which all sorts of articles are made by machinery driven by steam power. I noticed a large round erection at a street corner; this, I was told, is used to store gas, an inflammable air made from coal and now utilised all over the country for lighting purposes. Gas, in this part of the world, is taking the place of oil.

In the morning we received visits from the English, French and Sardinian Consuls, and from the Secretary of the Governor of California. The last named gentleman told us that he had been sent by the Governor to invite the Japanese Embassy to visit his capital, two hundred miles distant; but, although we appreciated his kindness, we were obliged politely to decline his invitation, owing to the limited time we had at our disposal before our departure for Panama.

April 2nd

This was the day that had been fixed by the Mayor of San Francisco for the presentation of the Japanese Ambassadors to the principal citizens. At 2 o'clock, accompanied by Commodore Tattnal and Captain Taylor, we left the hotel and were drawn through the streets, our carriages forming a long procession. As we passed the City Hall, we were greeted with a salute of seventeen guns, fired from the open space in front of it. Continuing our drive, we reached a large public building standing close to the road, from which it was not fenced off. A number of guardsmen wearing bear-skin caps, lined the steps leading to the entrance. and the space in front was densely crowded with people who had come to witness our arrival. Walking up the steps, we were shown into the great Hall where the band commenced to play. We were conducted by the Mayor to a raised platform, four feet high and 20 feet long. No sooner had we mounted the platform than a procession of over a hundred of the principal citizens advanced towards us. Each

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gentleman, as he came in front of us, introduced himself by name and shook hands with us. Another large party of citizens was waiting, but they were not presented individually; Captain Taylor introduced us to them, whereupon they took off their hats and we returned their greeting. This formal cermony over, we were conducted to the spacious Banqueting Hall, where there was a large table handsomely decorated with flowers of various shapes and colours. There were also the fruits of the season and all sorts of sweets and cakes, some of which were of gigantic size. The Mayor sat at the centre of the table; Shimmi as Chief Ambassador, sat on his right, and I, as vice Ambassador, on his left. The remainig members of our party were scattered among the other hosts. The English, French, Russian and Dutuch Consuls were also present. As soon as all the hosts and guests—to the number of over a hundred and fifty, had taken their seats, the dinner commenced. With the different courses of meat, game and vegetables, glass after glass of various kinds of wines was filled. Towards the end of the banquet, the largest of several glasses which stood beside each plate, was filled with a spirit which they call champagne. This had scarcely been done when the Mayor stood up and struck the table with a knife handle. The band stopped playing and the Mayor commenced to speak. At the end of his speech everybody rose and gave three loud shouts at the top of their voices. Not knowing the meaning of this sudden outburst, we could only follow the example of the others. It was an awkward moment for us, owing to our ignorance of American Customs upon such occasions. We learnt, later on, through our interpreter, that the Mayor had proposed the health of our Sovereign, wishing him peace and prosperity; the others then joined him in cheering, which meant that all heartily participated in his good wishes. After a little time, when the noise had subsided, the Mayor again rose and made another speech in which he congratulated America and Japan upon this, their first treaty of commerce and friendship, and he wished the Ambassadors, now on their way to Washington with that treaty, a pleasant journey. All joined the Mayor in drinking our healths. Commodore Tattnall then, on our behalf, proposed the health of the President of the United States of America. After this exchange of official courtesies, speeches were made by some of the foreign Consuls and by several other gentlemen. Each speaker appeared to do his best to attract and hold the attention of his audience, by selecting words and expressions suitable to such a special occasion. The speeches were often interrupted by clapping of hands and by the Table being struck. Clapping the hands is said to be a better expression of approbation than rapping the table. We were very sorry that we were unable to understand the speeches that referred to our country and to ourselves. As the successive orators finished their speeches, the noise of clapping and the pistol-like report made by the opening of champaign bottles, simply deafened us, accustomed as we are to the quiet manners observed at our own banquets. Thinking that it was now time for us to retire, we asked Captain Taylor to tell the Mayer so. The Mayor thereupon rose and thanked the Ambassadors for their presence at the banquet, and we, on leaving expressed our appreciation of the great honour

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done us. We then drove back, escorted by the Mayor, to the pier where the "Alacrity" awaited us. During the three hours which it took us to steam down the Bay to the Naval Yard, we talked of nothing but our recent experiences. We had seen so much that was wonderful and new to us that we began to doubt whether we had not been wandering in fairyland.

April 3rd

On the return, to-day, of the "Alacrity" to San Francisco, we sent the Mayor the blade of a Japanese sword and a roll of crape silk in token of our appreciation of the courtesy which had invariably been shown us during our stay in his city; we also sent rolls of silk, as small souvenirs of Japan, to the Captain of the "Alacrity" and to the Manager of the hotel at which we had stayed.

We sent one of our secretaries to enquire how Commodore Cunningham was after his recent accident. This veteran officer lost the sight of his right eye in the war with Mexico and now his left eye has been injured. To our relief we were informed that he is recovering rapidly from the effects of his unfortunate accident which it was at first feared would have more serious sesults.

April 4th

Commodore Tattnall and Captain Taylor left the "Pawhattan" to-day and proceeded to Panama by the first mail steamer. The commodore intends to go straight to Washington to consult the Government regarding the reception of the Ambassadors. Captain Taylor proposes to wait for us at Panama and escort us to Washington. As Commodore Tattnall was leaving the "Pawhattan" the officers and crew lined up on deck and gave him a hearty send-off, and a parting salute of fifteen guns was fired. Commodore Tattnall is one of the oldest officers in the American Navy and he distinguished himself in the Mexican war. His strength of character appears to inspire the officers and men under him with the greatest respect and confidence. In bidding farewell to this eminent officer we are conscious of a sense of deep gratitude to him for the great and untiring kindness which he had always shown us during our long voyage across the ocean, and the remembrance of this friend will ever remain deeply impressed on our hearts.

April 5th

A bright sun heralds the days of our departure from the Naval Yard. Early in the morning, Admiral Kimura came on board to bid us farewell. The "Kanrin" is still in dock undergoing repairs under the careful supervision of the American Naval Authorities and she will be fit for sea at the end of this month. We are sorry that her intention to go as our escort to Panama cannot be fulfilled. She will return to Japan as soon as her repairs are finished. Oh! our gallant little "Kanrin!" Good luck to you on your homeward voyage. Yo may feel proud that you are the first ship, flying the flag of the Rising Sun, that ever crossed the broad Pacific! At noon the "Pawhattan" weighed anchor, casting it again in front of the city.

April 6th

Some of our Party visited the Mint and saw the whole of the process of

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coin-making, from the gold bar to the last finishing touch. They were also shown the large stock of gold bars. It is said that, not long ago very rich gold mines were discovered not far from San Francisco, and the production of these is so great that gold in the world's market is falling in value.

April 7th

In the morning the Mayor and several other gentlemen paid us a farewell call. At 5 p.m. the "Pawhattan" unmoored and steamed to sea, receiving salute of sevcnteen guns from the fort and from the warships in the harbour. We are now leaving this prosperous and beautiful city behind us and we take with us most pleaeant recollections of our visit to San Francisco where we first set foot in America, and where we obtained our first experience of American life. There has been so much that is strange to us that we are somewhat overhelmed with the novelty of the life unfolded before us.

April 21st

We have already been two weeks at sea, steaming along the American coast southwards from San Fancisco. The Weather is daily becoming warmer and the sea is calm. We spend most of our time under an awning on deck, as it is now uncomfortably hot below. There is nothing to break the monotony of the view of sky and water, except a few birds which are occasionally to be seen floating leisurely on the oily water. Captain Person has just imparted the welcome news that we shall be at Panama in two or three days, and he advises us to get our luggage and all our belongings ready.

April 24th.

At 6.30 a.m. the "Pawhattan" entered the port of Panama, having done the 3472 miles from San Francisco in sixteen days. Two American ships are at anchor in the port; one, U.S.S. "Lancastor," the other the mail steamer which brought Commodore Tattnall fram San Francisco. The Commodore and the Captain of the "Lancaster" came this morning to welcome us. The luggage and everything belonging to our party was taken on shore this afternoon. Later in the day sky suddenly became black.

April 25th.

At six o'clock this morning Captain Gardner of U.S.S. "Roanoke" and Captain Taylor came in a steam launch to take our party ashore. The "Roanoke" is to convey us from Aspinwall to Washington. When we were ready to leave the ship, Captain Pearson and all the officers appeared on deck to say good-bye and hearty farewells and warm hand-shakes were exchanged. Parting from these recently made friends caused our thoughts to revert to the many days we spent together at sea; we have every reason to be most grateful to them for their kindness, which made the long voyage—our first voyage abroad—one of comfort and ease. A salute of seventeen guns from the "Pawhattan" and one from "Lancastor" thundered over the quiet waters, as our launches left the dear old "Pawhattan." On reaching the landing stage we went at once to the railway station, as we were told that Panama being only a small place, there was little worth seeing. We were at once shown to a train composed of eight carriages which had been specially fitted up for the Embassy. Some of the local

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officials and the English and French Consuls come with their families to greet us. We now all took our seats. The Ambassadorial carriage was the last one and was beautifully decorated inside. This was our first experience of railway travelling, about which we had heard so much, and we eagerly awaited the time of departure. Presently the train began to move forward, rolling along two lines of iron. As the speed increases, the shaking of the cars becomes excessive and the noise is so great that we cannot hear ourselves speak, aud the train goes so quickly around us; it is like riding on a galloping horse. After an hour's run, our train stopped at a station, but started again in a few minutes. When I look out of the window I could see neither cultivated land nor forest. Rolling plains and low hills stretch from the Pacific to the Atlantic coasts. Little of the luxuriant vegetation peculia to the tropics, is to be seen here. The Isthmus of Panama is believed to be one of the most unhealthy parts of the world. The poisonous damp air, with intense heat, make the place a hot bed for dangerous diseases. We have just passed a fair-sized village half-way between Panama and Aspinwall, where there is a station. Trains usually stop here, but ours did not do so.

We arrived at Aspinwall at 11 a.m. having done the 47½ miles from Panama in three hours. What a marvellous speed! We are told that the Isthmus of Panama belongs to Saipn and that the United States bought the stretch of land required for the railroad which was completed three years at a cost of seven million dollars. This poor, unhealthy piece of ground thus became a link of communication between the two Oceans, the Pacific and the Atlantic. We were taken straight to the harbour where the "Roanke" was waiting for us. She will be our home for the next few weeks, that is, until we reach Washington. The ship's band began to play as we stepped on deck. We were received by Commodore McCluney and Captain Gardner and were conducted to our new quarters. Captain Taylor is on board and we were most grateful to him for his untiring care and for the kind attentions which have attended us even to the Atlantic Ocean. U.S.S. "Roanoke" is a frigate of 3400 tons displacement, 317 feet long and 54 feet broad. She carries 52 guns of different calibres and 540 officers and crew. She was built in 1855 and is Commodore McCluney's flag-ship. The Commodore is a dignified man and a fine specimen of an officer of high rank. We were agreeably surprised when he told us that he was the Captain of our dear old "Pawhattan" when Commodre Perry, with his large fleet visited Japan six years ago. Captain Gardner is most open-hearted and friendly. Among other Officers, we met Captain Adams who had also been to Japan on Commore Perry's staff. He is now Captain of a guard ship stationed in this port.

April 26th.

At 9 a.m. the "Roanoke" weighed anchor. At 3 p.m. she cast anchor at Porto Bello to take in a supply of fresh

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water. This is a very small place of but few houses, at the foot of a hill densely covered with bush, where good fresh water flows from between the rocks. There are many monkeys in the bush. One was brought on board as a pet for the crew. He is black-faced and his long tail is very useful to him, as he can hang himself up by it, and thus have his four feet at liberty. This is a great advantage to him in his forest home. This little animal is one of nature's masterpieces. When he had a sufficient supply of water we left Porto Bello and put out to sea.

May 3rd.

We sighted Cuba yesterday afternoon and this morning, we are still running along western coast, with its long range of rolling hills close to the sea, clearly visible. Of the many island possessions of Spain that are scattered all over the world, Cuba is the richest. Her great natural resources, such a sugar, tobacco and coffee are said to enrich Spain enormously. and 30,000 Spanish troops now guard this treasure-island. This afternoon we witnessed a pathetic scene, the funeral of two sailors. The bodies, each wrapped in canvas and weighted with shot, were brought on deck to be buried in the sea, We are told that it is a rule in the American Navy that the bodies of all officers, up to the rank of Captain, who die at sea, are taken to the nearest port for bnrial, and that in the case of a Commodore the body is enclosed in a glass case, and, if possible, taken to his home; an ordinary sailor is always buried at sea. It was sad to see the two dodies dropped from the ship's sipe into the unknown depths of the sea. The funeral of these two unfortunate men was a new experience for us and we were somewhat surprised to find that not only were all the officers present, but that the Commodore himself attended. An officer of so high a rank is never seen at the funeral of a simple soldier at home. America has no class distinctions, so there is not so much difference between the treatment of the higher and of the lower classes as there is with us. Sincerity and friendship seem to be the ruling characteristics of the American people.

May 9th.

After having spent two weeks at sea, we arrived at 7 o'clock this evening, at the entrance to New York Bay and dropped anchor in an open port called Sanday Hook at the southern end of the peninsular that juts out into the Bay. A pilot, who came on board immediately we arrived in port, brought instructions from the President to Commodore McCluney to take the ship directly to Washington. This has caused some disappointment to the officers and crew. Most of them come from New York, and they have been at sea for a long time, so it is no wonder that they and their families are greatly disappointed. Captain Taylor left the ship this evening to go to Washington by land, in order to arrange for a steam launch to meet us at Hampton Road where we are to leave the "Roanoke" and proceed to Washington.

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May 12th.

We sailed from Sanday Hook at noon yesterday and although the ship followed the lfne of the Coast, no sign of land was to be seen. Several ships, however, passed us, At 5 p.m, the "Roanoke" arrived at Hampton Road. This is our last port before Wasington. How thankfull we are that we have safely reachrd this last stage of our journey, after being over three months at sea and after travelling 12,099 miles since we left Yokohama. In the evening Commodore McCluney drank our healths in champagne and congregatulated us on the safe arrival of the Embassy at the gate of Washington. On behalf of the whole party, we presented the Commodore with sword blade, and the Captain with a short one. We also gave each of the other officers some lacquer ware as a trifling token of our appreciation. The Commodore was especially pleased with his sword, which he says is mace of the finest steel in the world.

May 13th

While we were viewing the land and sea from the deck this morning, a small steamer, about 180 feet long, approached us, ploughing the water with her paddles and flying the Japanese flag at her bows and the Stars and stripes at her stern. She had a band of red-coated men on board. When she had come alongside, a few officers came on deck and Captain Taylor then introduced us to Captain Dupont, Captain Lee and Lieutenant Porter. These officers had been appointed by the President to form a committee for the reception of the Japanese Embassy, as they had been in Japan six years ago with the fleet under the command of Commodore Perry. Captain Dupont, on behalf of the President of the United State of America welcomed us to America, and another gentleman, Mr. Ledyard of the State Department, congratulated us on behalf of the Secretary of State, on our safe arrival. Mr. Portman was then introduced as interpreter for the Embassy ; he also, we learnt, had been in Japan with Commodore Perry, as interpreter. The commanding officer of the fort and several of his subordinates were also introduced to us, and we accepted his invitation to visit the fort on our way to Washington. As the time had now come for us to leave the "Roanoke," we again thanked the Commodore for the trouble he had taken and exchanged hearty farewells with him and his officers. Just as we were leaving the ship, a parting salute of seventeen guns burst upon the soft air of the quiet spring morning, and the sailors manned the yards of every mast and cheered us heartily, thus doing what we learnt was the highest honour that can be shown to anyone leaving a warship. As soon as we had been transferred to our new steamer, the "Philadelphia," our party was invited to a mid-day meal in the spacious saloon. The tables were beautifully decorated with magnigcent flowers and with every description of silver and glass. At 3 p.m. when the meal was over, we began to steam from the port of Hampton Road. After a run of three or four miles, we reached the fort which is said to be one of the strongest in the United States. We were shown all over it. It is very like our own newly built fort at Hakodate. All the guns we saw were very well kept. The circumference of the fort is about two miles and it is built in the sea. During our tour, we met several of the

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officers' wives who showed their friendliness by presenting us with the most beautiful flowers. Darkness was beginning to fall when we returned to the ship. We have 160 miles to run before morning, when we expect to reach Washington.

May 14th

At 10 o'clock this morning we stopped for a short time at a small place called Indiana, on the right bank of the River Potomac, and there we received a fresh supply of provisions. There has been little change in the scenery since early this morning. The land is flat and well wooded, and as we approached the capital, the river became narrower. Several small steamers passed us, their decks crowded with passengers. We had a good view of the house where George Washigton spent the latter part of his life. It stands on a hill and is shaded by trees. We also saw his tomb. It is said that all who pass it take off their hats to pay homage to the Father of the nation. A wonderful trait this in a nation free from all class distinctions and formalities! The capital now came in view. It is really a picturesque sight, the tall tower of congress in the distance, the flags flying from the tops of the buildings, just visible through the dull mist. The Naval Yard was reached at noon nnd we went ashore with Captain Dupont. Captain Buchanan, who is one of the committee for the reception of the Embassy, met us. We understand that he also was in Japan on Commodore Perry's staff. Several gentlemen were presented to us by Captain Dupont, and, on behalf of their fellow citizens, gave us a hearty welcome, to their city. We were then escorted to the carriage waiting for us at some distance from the landing stage. We had difficulty in reaching them owing to the immense crowd that gathered around us. Shimmi, Captain Dupont and I seated ourselves in the first carriage which was drawn by four splendid horses, and the rest of the party followed. The long line of carriages was headed by a band, followed by two battalions of soldiers, and two more battalions brought up the rear. As the procession began slowly to advance, bells in all directions were rung as a sign of welcome to the Embassy. We were amazed at the crowds of people that packed the streets; it was surging sea of faces. Every window was full and there were spectators even on the roofs of the houses. Our procession went slowly and every now and then a halt was made in order to give all the thousands of eager spectators a chance of having a good look at their unusual visitors. Occasionally flowers were showered on us from the windows and Captain Dupont kindly explained that the flowers came from ladies. This is said to be the highest expression of kindliness on the part of the fair sex. How lucky we are! They tell us that the City of Washigton has never before been the scene of such excitement. At first we thought that the excessive interest displayed was merely assumed was merely assumed out of compliment to us, but subsequent experience led us to believe that it was genuine. The reason probably is that the Americans had never seen any Japanese, as we had closed our doors on the rest of the world and had forbidden every Japanese to leave his country. We were really the first of our nation to reach this side of the world. None of the Ambassadors from Europe excite any curiosity here, as they are almost the same in

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manners and customs as the Americans. Moreover, the latter themselves were once Europeans, whereas we belong to an entirely different civilisation, the Government, manners and customs of which widely differ from those of America. We can quite understand how great the interest and curiosity aroused by our party must be. After driving for miles through the ever-increasing crowds we finally reached the large four storied Hotel Willard which had been specially engaged for the Ambassadors and their suite. The rooms are large and comfortable. Immediately after our arrival we wrote to Mr. Cass, the Secretary of State for Foreign affairs, notifying our safe arrival and asking him to appoint a day and hour for an interview. In the evening a dinner was given to the party by Captain Dupont, in the large dining room of the hotel willard.

BUTTERFLY

Nadeshiko ni,
Chocho shiroshi,
Tare no kon?

On the pink-flower there is a white butterfly:
whose spirit, I wonder?

Tori-asshi no,
Sao ni jamasuru,
Kocho kana!

Ah, the butterfly keeps getting in the way
of the bird-catcher's pole!

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JAPANESE EMBASSY ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON WITH TREASURE BOX AND TREATY

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TAKING THEIR FIRST DINNER AT WILLARD'S HOTEL, WASHINGTON

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PART OF THE FAMOUS MITSUBISHI BLOCK IN TOKYO

MOAT IN FRONT OF MITSUBISHI PROPERTY, TOKYO

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MARUNOUCHI EXPANSION

"Marunouchi" or "Within Walls" is a word originally applied to the grounds enclosed within the walls of Yedo Castle that became the seat of the Imperial Palace after 1869, but of late, the word is used in a much more limited sense, simlpy denoting a tract of land, 2,880,000 sq. ft. in all, owned by the Mitsubishi Co., and lying mainly parallel with the inner moat that forms the eastern boundary of the palace grounds at the front of Tokyo Station.

Marunouchi, in this limited sense, had been a principal portion of the residential district located between the inner and outer moats, allotted exclusively to feudal Samurai families, but which, after the Restoration, was appropriated by the War Department and used for drill a ground.

It was only thirty years ago that the land came to be owned by Mitsbishi Co.; and a few years later, the first brick building, now occupied by Mitsubishi Bank, limited, was erected in this then lonely section of the city, and a corner stone, so to speak, was laid for a new Marunouchi as the business center of the Capital.

Completion of the new buildings has been followed by the election if one building after another until there are now fifty main up-to-date buildings already completed, including those owned by other than Mitsubishi Co.

The total floor area of these buildings is 1,800,000 sq. ft. Some four hundred firms are established in Marunouchi, and they can be properly said to include all the large and influential concerns of the capital and to represents all fields of bussiness activity in modern Japan.

Among others, the following are the most prominent firms:—

1 Asano Co.
2 Bank of Chosen.
3 Bank of Taiwan.
4 Furukawa Co.
5 Hochi Newspaper.
6 Imperial Railways Association.
7 Imperial Theater.
8 Japan Industrial Club.
9 Japan Mail Steamship Co.
10 Kuhara Co.
11 Life Insurance Companies' Association.
12 Meiji Life Insurance Co.
13 Mitsubishi Co. with all its branch companies.
14 Mitsukoshi Department Store Co.
15 Mogi Co.
16 Nippon Oil Co.
17 Oriental Development Co.
18 Oriental Steamship Co.
19 South Manchurian Railway Co.
20 Suzuki Co.
21 Tokyo Bankers' Association.
22 Tokyo Chamber of Commerce.
23 Tokyo Marine Insurance Co.
24 Tokyo *Nichinichi* (Newspaper).

The number of hands working daily in Marunouchi has been increasing rapidly and is now over 15,000.

Besides seven large buildings under

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construction, twenty five of the best equipped mordern structures will be finished within five years.

Upon completion of these, the total floor area of buildings in Marunouchi will be 5,400,000 sq. ft. against 1,800,000 sq. ft. of to-day, and the population will be more than 50,000 against 15,000 of to-day.

That Marunouchi would soon become the bussiness center of Tokyo has been long recognized by the public; and even the simple fact of its being situated in this newly born center is taken as a sign of the high standing of each firm; and it is more than natural that over three hundred applications for office spaces of various sizes are on file, and still more new ones are daily comming into the Estate Department of Mitsubishi Company.

To meet all these applications, double the floor area that now exists should be provided, and the Estate Department is striving to have as many buildings erected as speedily as it is possible for relief of this stringent condition.

As a first step for realizing this object, construction of two buildings will be shortly started by the Estate Department. One of these buildings, Marunouchi Buildings, will occupy 108,000 sq. ft. of land and will be of seven storied reinforced concrete. Being twice as larg as the Kaijo Building, the largest of its kind, in Tokyo, and more costly than other Mitsubishi buildings, office buildings in Tokyo can compare with this new Mitsubishi building in magnitude and accommodation.

FIREFLIES

Owarete wa,

Tsuki ni kakururu,

Hotaru kana!

Ah, (the cunning) fireflies! being chased they hide

themselves in the moonlight.

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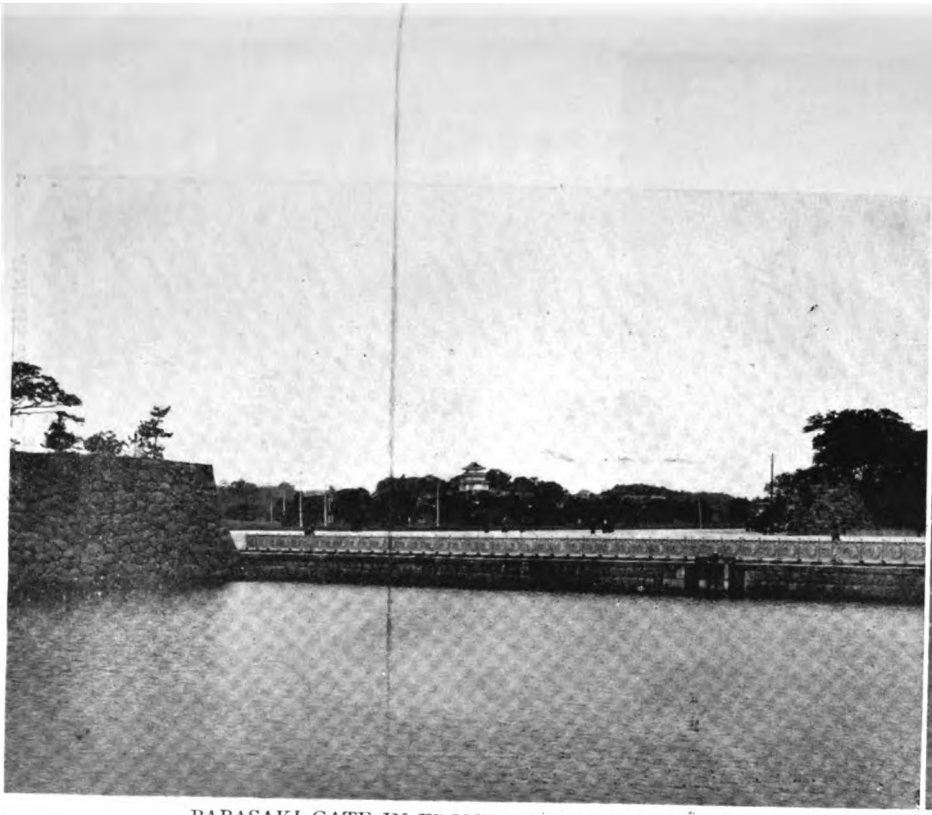
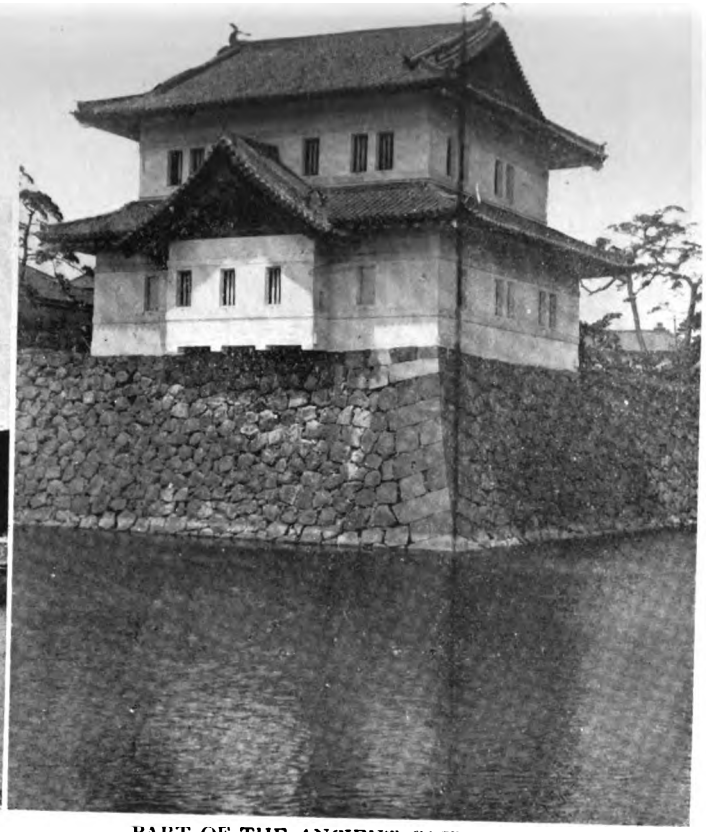


BABASAKI GATE IN FRONT OF THE MITSUBISHI GROUNDS, TOKYO



PART OF THE ANCIENT CASTLE SEEN FROM THE MITSUBISHI ESTATE

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE MITSUBISHI ESTATE

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PICKING SEA SHELLS ON TOKYO BAY SHORE

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PICKING SEA SHELLS

By M. YAMAMOTO

ONE of the three great pleasures of the spring season in Japan is going out to pick sea shells. In America it would not be called by so poetic a name, being dubbed a clam bake or simply clam digging. But the Japanese clam is quite different from that found on the American beach; it is more like a muscle and has a pearly shells. The other two great spring pleasures are flower-viewing and picknicking. For picking sea shells the third day of the third month in the old lunar calender was regarded as the time of low tide, a day which corresponds to the 21st of April in the present calender. But on all days of ebb tide in April and May one can see crowds going out to pick shells.

This year the weather wa exceptionally good for both flower-viewing and shell picking and the crowds large and hilarious. The Japanese are a people particularly sentimental and fond of such nations as always doing the same thing at the same time or season. We have no way of knowing just when the custom of clam digging began to be followed in Spring, but possibly it was natural to desire some excuse for going out to enjoy the spring weather by the sea side. It is practised more in the vicinity of Tokyo than elsewhere, though it obtains more or less all along the south eastern part of the main island and in the bay of Osaka.

On the day of shell picking rosy faced lasses and gay lads stalk out along the sands in their bare feet and even wade into the sea to collect shells, indifferent to the sun burnt effect sure to result in their complexions. Friends and strangers all mix up promiscuously in the fun and seem to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Of course it is not for the value of the day's spoil that the crowd goes. Just as the Japanese go flower-viewing, not so much to enjoy the flowers, as to have a day's fun, so do they go shell picking. The idea behind the action is to them more important than the action itself. Sometimes it comes precious near humbug, as when one claims to love flowers but really loves saké more. That the custom of devoting a day to picking sea shells is very ancient in Japan is clear from the fact that it is referred to in one of the oldest of the nation's anthologies, the Manyoshu, where the allusion is obviously to the fund of shell picking near Osaka on the bay of Naniwa. The Sumiyoshi shore near Osaka was always noted place. No doubt the happy custom came from the south to Tokyo where the amusement is much more popular now than it is in the district of its origin.

Shell picking affords greater freedom than flower-viewing and picnicking, for one is not at liberty to stary where one likes to cherry blossoms; but the sea shore is the property of the public to go where and when one likes. Some come in boats, floating across the bay in white sails; other come to the nearest railway station and proceed on foot to the beach;

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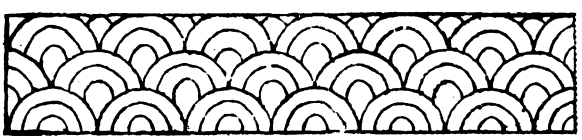
other come by street car or bicycle or motor car; but to go by boat is most ideal. All about Tokyo there are numerous pleasure boats ready for renting for the day; and these are often occupied by large parties of friends all off for the picnic. Sometimes the boats are so many that it is difficult for a member of the party to recognize his own, all being so much alike; and it is rather awkward to find oneself mixed with a party of strangers. Most of the boats, however, stick up a bamboo pole with a banner bearing some device easily recognized by any one who has come on that boat.

It is said that in the days of old Yedo shell picking was a pleasure resorted to chiefly by the merchant class, and boys and girls used to sail about in boats much more freely than they are allowed to do in modern times. Gradually the artizan class and even samurai began to take an interest in the recreation and even people of high class sometimes succumbed to the attraction of a day on the beach. Today it is a pleasure to which all class are addicted. The places most popular for such resort in the vicinity of Tokyo are Shinagawa bay in front of Takanawa, and the shore from Shiba-ura to Susaki. In the old days Shiba-ura was most popular, and one of the old documents records that often as many as 3,000 boats were seen off the the shore there in shell picking season.

The shell picking party remains in the boat until the tide ebbs sufficiently, spending the time talking, singing or eating; and when thd water has gone down they all get out and hunt for clams, each carrying a small basket for his catch. It is a sight never to be forgotten to see thousands of boys and girls, as well as older people, all with the lower half of their extremities exposed, wandering about with their eyes on the sand or the water. The varicolored and often grogeous underclothing adds to the picturesqueness of the scene, while the gay voices lend charm to it all. It is a great opportunity for artists to make in pection of graceful limbs and fine comlexions. Not unnaturally there are many who come not to gather shells but so see beauty at its best. The tendency of Tokyo to extend into the sea by land reclamation is decreasing the shell gathering grounds somewhat, but Tokyo bay is extensive in coastline and there is plenty of scope for the sport to go on for many years yet.

The Japanese regard this love of shell picking as an evidence of their delight in gregarious instincts and activities, to which flower-viewing is also due in some measure. Foreigners in Japan have been induced to imitate the native custom of going to see the flowers, but no foreigner has yet been tempted into a day's shell picking, which undoutedly a person of almost any nation would enjoy, though it requires some appreciation of the traditional sentiment associated with it in the Japanese mind to be able fully to appreciate how much it means to the thousands out picking shells.



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JAPANESE PAINTING

By HENRY P. BOWIE

Hissei Ryo no gotoku
"The brush stroke's strength is that of a dragon."

Syllabus: In China the art of writing preceded the art of painting, and the essential principles governing the one were made equally applicable to the other. Both were regarded as merely different phases of the art of the brush. Japanese painting is the off spring of Chinese parentage, and is controlled by every fundamental law of Chinese art.

What are the essential ideas or cardinal points of Japanese painting? The strength of the brush stroke; the play of the black color; the sentiment of the thing depicted; and spiritual manifestation.

This categorical answer to a very comprehensive question is hardly satisfying; for the bare enumeration of such fundamental art principles leaves untouched a great deal that is important in connection with the subject. Hence, though technically correct, the answer fails to state sufficiently the distinctive features of Japanese painting, and the subject requires more lengthy treatment. We must begin by considering the earlier Chinese art of writing.

In China the writing of Chinese characters long preceded the art of painting, and has always been a special cult with the learned of that country. Two thousand years ago the secret of manufacturing proper brushes, a suitable pigment, and a special kind of paper had been discovered there, and an elaborate system of writing devised. This included the ancient forms called *ko mon;* the seal characters, or *ten sho* (*sho* meaning writing); the formal fashioning, *rei sho;* the flowing graceful manner, *so sho;* a rapid style, called *gyo sho;* and the standard *kai sho.* The Chinese believe and claim that all their characters and ideographs had a divine origin; hence the art of skilfully writing them has always commanded their greatest reverence. These wonderful and ingenious symbols perfected into an elaborate and complicated system were written according to a coderigo rously insisted upon.

The earliest characters (*ko mon*) being pictorial, crudely represented objects; the seal characters (*ten*) were supposed to resemble the ravaging tracks of the bookworm; the *rei* forms recalled the sentiment of carvings on metal or stone; the *so* suggested grass fashioned characters; *gyo* approached a running hand; and the *kai* was the standard manner more or less acquired by all. To reproduce these different styles a sentiment in the writer corresponding to the nature of the characters executed and invoked at the time of writing, was requisite. Thus, in the seal characters the brush must move with the deliberation of a boring insect devouring a leaf; in the *rei sho* style the writer must feel the brush to be a graving tool and what he writers to be engraved on stone or mental (this difficult manner was practiced by some professional writers like Hanrei and others almost to the exclusion or neglect of other

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styles;) in the grass characters, the feeling or sentiment accompanying the brush stroke must be easy, gentle, curving, and flowing; and so on, for the other styles mentioned. The late distinguished Iwaya Ichiroku was like the present Kusakabe a master of all styles.

The characters when written are invested with living strength or vital force. To that end the brush stroke is executed according to fixed rules; the flow and color of the ink are also the subject of regulation. There is a rule determining the order of the strokes composing the characters, some of which have a score and over of lines each having its proper place as well as fixed sequence in which it must be written; this aids much in investing the stroke with the brush strength insisted upon.

It is difficult for us to appreciate the the great importance the Chinese have always attached to their writing art; they have fairly worshipped those who were most proficient therein. Ogishi, the greatest of the Chinese professionals, was said to transfer such force, such energy and vigor into the characters he wrote that they were believed to be endowed with life. Again so thoroughly is the writers nature reflected in his characters the peculiarities or idiosyncrasies of his brush stroke, the color of the pigment, and other indicia, that the Chinese decline to possess the writings of a thus disclosed unworthy man. And yet in such respect are all written characters held that any writtings picked up are placed in public iron receptacles and reverenty incinerated twice a year.

When painting came into existence in China the principles govering the manipulation of the brush and the strength of its stroke so essential in writing were naturally adopted, made applicable to, and became characteristic of the painting art. As the lines composing the characters were written in a fixed and regular order, so now the component lines of painted objects were simularly executed. Even the forms of the written symbols were invoked by the artist to produce pictorial effects. Thus, the disposition of the leaves on the drooping branches of the summer willow tree is happily recalled in stroke form of the Chinese character *hitsu*, meaning positively; another character meaning "the heart" is similarly suggestive for painting the flower stamens of the orchid plant. Many illustrations of this interesting principle applied to flowers, trees, rocks, etc, might be given.

The ink pigment used in writing was, like the writing brush and its technique, employed at the very beginning of painting and every canon governing its uses in the writing art equally applied in the painting of pictures. And to the artist's use of the ink without other color, when art first originated in China, is doubtless to beattributed the preference of the connoisseur for what the Chinese call *bokugwa*, or ink painting,—the accepted name for which in Japanese is *sumi e*.

From the dependence of the art of painting upon the earlier art of writing, it can be understood that the art worth of a Chinese painting has always been judged and determined by applying to it those fundamental rules which govern Chinese writing.

The principle of "spiritual manifestation" refers in painting to the quality of elevation inseparable from all great art, and was distinctly derived in the first instance from the art, of Chinese writing.

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All true art must suggest innate worth and lofty motives.

After the four cardinal art principles enumerated above were firmly established, the art of Chinese painting was elaborated by introducing various formulas of Chinese philosophy such as the male and female principle, or contrast, called *In Yo*; the law of heaven, earth, and man or *ten chi jin*, which applied to composition; rules were devised also for ledges and ridges; and a system of dots was introduced for shrubbery, trees, near distant effects, etc.

When colors came to be used there were invented eight distinctive ways of applying them. Many Eastern artists use colors sparingly, and others do not use them at all; the most critical art connoisseurs prefer the uncolored painting, because the ink picture discloses more successfully that which is individual and sufltle in the work.

The arts of writing and painting were brought to Japan from China fifteen years ago and with them were introduced all the foregoing essential ideas and characteristic principles.

In time there developed in Japan schools of painting differing in methods of composition and execution as well as in the selection of subjects, but retaining the above four fundamental principles. Thus we have the Buddhist school of Kaneoka with its religious scenes and saints; the Tosa school, whose snbjects are preferably court scenes and court nobles, colors being used freely; the Kano school devoted to Chinese scenery and Chinese and Chinese sages, with color employed sparingly; the Okyo school, whose subjects are birds, flowers, and landscapes painted with or without colors; and the wellknown Ukiyo E school.

In a Kano landscape the exact form of objects is of smail importance compared with the sentiment the artist aims to suggest, like, for instance, the cheerful aspect of a spring shower; the drowsiness of a summer afternoon; the loneliness of snow scenery; or the violence of a winter gale. Such sentiment, called *kokoromochi*, the Kano artist secures by subordinating in his picture the forms of trees, people, or animals to the expression of the whole scene; and he does this by feeling the nature of what he depicts and conveying it into his work through the magic of the brush stroke, through the skilful way in which the pigment is applied with its contrasts of light and shade, sheen and shimmer,—and through the manner in which the ink is made to flow and float in translucent waves over the surface.

Okyo, after a through apprentice ship in the Kano school concluded that better results were achieved through more realism and less idealism, and instead of studying nature from the impressionistic side, he and his followers carefully sketched and accurately reproduced birds, flowers, etc. The Okyo school of landscape painting, while supperior in perspective, lacks that largeness of treatment and charming sentiment of reverie found in the work of the old painters of China and the Kano painters in Japan.

A Japanese painting not only impresses us with its vital brush force invigorating what it touches and suggesting the very nature of the thing depicted; it also reflects the spirit of the artist at the time he executes it; so that such painting if done for money or other compensation or from sordid motives will disclose its blemish in the character of the brush stroke, the color of the ink, and the manner in which the subject is presented, and the painting loses much of its esthetic value. There is

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no imagination about this; it is a cannon of art and a conviction as well among all Oriental painters. The great artists of Japan rarely sold their paintings; and those who did were given a special name to distinguish them. Many of the greatest artists were Buddhist priests who, cultivating the highest ideals, lived in monasteries or were nominally attached to the households of daimyos or other dignitaries; or they were military retainers of the Samurai class. Having all their material needs provided, they painted from a pure love of art, at their leisure, and only when the spirit moved them.

The use of the black pigment or ink is a distinguishing feature in all Japanese painting, in which, as in Chinese painting, it is always employed whether other colors be additionally introduced or not. The best brush effects are secured with it.

The secret of the manufacture of the fine Chinese ink sticks or cakes of the Ming period is lost, but an excellent substitute therefor is made in Japan, compounded of the seed of certain plants, with deerhorn glue, and other ingredients. The same piece of Chinese or Japanese ink moistened and rubbed upon the stone to yield the black pigment will differ in intensity of tone according to the strength and manner of the person producing it. The best results are obtained when a young girl prepares the ink, her strength and skill being considered exactly requisite. And it is a singular fact that this same ink applied upon paper or silk will differ fundamentally in color, in light and shade, in contrasts, in flow, and in spread, according to the differing skill of each artist using it.

In painting on Chinese paper, the brush charged and nicely balanced with water and ink, must be applied rapidly and dexterously, because of the quick response of that material. Thus the artist produces those marvelous effects of sunlight and shade characteristic of good ink paintings and termed *boku shoku*. This means literally the color of the ink, but in referes to its striking contrasts to produce which is an art of supreme difficulty. The manner in which the ink is brushed in is so personal to the artist that a trained eye will detect spurious work attributed to him wholly by the way the ink has been laid on or applied. Just as in writing Chinese characters, so in painting; the artist discloses himself in his work,—such latent, subtle, potent qualities inhere in the color of the ink and the character of the brush stroke. In this connection, it may be of interest to add that Japanese augurs will undertake to answer all questions put by anyone who will first make for their inspection a single stroke of the brush charged with the black pigment.

To outline briefly the peculiar methods of the Japanese artist: he uses neither oils, canvas, cardboard, nor Whatman paper, but employs, instead, painting silk stiff or absorbent paper, with ink applied with a well-watered brush, with or without other colors. There is a fixed sequence in the strokes of his painted objects and an established order in which these objects are introduced into the composition. The artists rarely outlines; he prefer to often paint without defining boundaries,—this charming manner is known as *bokketsu*. He paints upon the matting floor seated on his heels; he makes no tentative strokes, —he knows in advance what is needed and paints from a well stored and trained memory; he never retouches,—a stroke once made can neither be recalled nor concealed; he paints with the greatest freedom of the arm, with the brush held

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perpendicularly and with a stroke vigor "like the movements of a dragon"—and the invests each stroke with a sentimen corresponding to the very nature of the thing painted. Nor must he hesitate or delay in the act, else the psychological moment would be gone. He never sketches casts or living models, and Buddhist influence has always prohibited the nude in art. In painting robes or other garments there are eighteen different ways of executing the lines thereof. In sketching from nature he interprets it not photographically but esthetically and omits unessential details. He paints no shadows nor conceals in chiaro oscuro anything he paints. Finally he seeks for repose or freedom from all care as the ideal condition under which to pursue he art.

How can such essential ideas and methods of Japanese art be successfully transplanted into or influence Western painting? They are so clearly the ideals, ways of thinking and doing identified with the national life, habits, and sentiment of the East, having little or nothing in common with the West, that if introduced into or combined with our art, the results would be undesirable and uufortunate.

Japanese painting would seem to have no more in common with Western art ideas, methods, and teachings than the Japanese language has in common with Aryan tongues. Perhaps Western art might borrow from the artists somewhat of the style of Japanese composition, that is, their way of presenting a subject, but nothing beyond this.

It is said that Whistler as a painter was influenced by Japanese art. In some of his landscapes the composition may have been suggested by Hiroshige prints which he imitated, but that hardly justifies the statement that Whistler as a painter was influenced by the essential principles of the art of Japan.

Some of our artistic posters, decoration schemes, and book covers are in the manner of Ukiyo E prints, but Japanese prints have few of the essential charscteristics of the highest Japanese art and they are not considered by Japanese artists to be at all characteristic of Japanese painting.

Mr. Bowie was requested several years ago by the Scribners Magazine Co. to write for that magazine the foregoing article on the essential characteristics of Japanese painting.

We now present it to our readers with our respectful acknowledgments to the Scribner Company.

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MORALITY OF CAPITAL

By MARQUIS SHIGENOBU OKUMA

THE most important question occupying the minds of thinking men today is that concerned with society, especially the differences between capital and labour. If a single mistake be made in regard to this question by any nation it may mean serious disturbance, even the overthrow of the Government. Even such countries of stable government as England and America, the latter a labourer's paradise, are having great difficulty and are anxious lest this question bring disaster. In Japan also there are obvious signs of labour unrest, such as strikes and the resort to sabotage by labour, and in some instances the outlook has been really threatening.

As to the cause of these labour troubles they are various. The first and foremost is the rise in prices and the difficulty of making a living. Next comes the harsh attitude of capital towards labour, which is by no means the least unimportant factor in the situation; and for this reason I have not hesitated to admonish bankers in Japan to make every effort toward improvement of social conditions and the relations between capital and labour. The situation was bad then, but it is worse today. It cannot be denied that there are in this country many heartless profiteers who disregard the condition as well as the rights of the poor, while flaunting their prosperity and luxury with glaring bad taste in the eyes of those struggling for the necessities of life. Some of these *narikin* (nouveaux riches) spend thousands of yen in a single night on a carouse, or, without any real appreciation of art, devote immense sums to the purchase of costly curios for the purpose of mere display. In this way society in Japan is growing corrupt, public feeling hurt and angered, the populace has acquired a frivolus attitude of mind and the craze for speculation has been dangerously promoted. This attitude has excited deep prejudice against capitalists and men of wealth generally. The tendency to voice disapproval of this indifference toward the rights of others has lent impetus to agitation of a threatening kind.

Relations between labour and capital in Japan have not been the same as in western countries. The question is a much older one in occidental lands and has advanced further toward a solution, though unrest still assumes serious proportions. Here the industrialization of the country is a recent matter; and relations between employer and employee have up to recent times been very simple. A systematic exploitation of labour by capital was hardly known in this country in former days. The relations were paternal, labour being guileless and child-like in regard to masters, even though work went on from daylight to dark, and wives and children suffered for the bare necessities of life. If sickness came the family was on the verge of starvation in less than a week, but what of it? But

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now our labour class is beginning to think as labour does abroad, and to ask who earned the profits and who shares them? Japanese labour is just coming into selfconsciousness. Japanese labour now resents any employment of capital for the good of the capitalist without regard to the interests of labour. It is only right that labour should protest against misuse of capital and all waste and extravagance in the face of a nation's need.

The absorbing question now then is how to make capital moral and humane. It is now freely admitted by the better people everywhere that capital has no right to amass wealth at the expense of labour, in a merely mathematical way for the sake of competition. Capital must be utilized for the good of all concerned, and not the least concerned is labour. This is what I mean by the moralization of capital. So long as capital is so absorbed in accumulation of wealth that it cannot take an interest in the labour that produces wealth, difficulty will certainly arise. Labour then will be forced to fight capital. It is on this ground that the right to strike has been recognized in western countries. At the Paris Conference it was recognized that labour must not be regarded as a form of slavery but that it has equal rights with capital. If capital should ignore the situation labour will be driven to revolt and will not rest till the capitalists are put down, a very dangerous possibility.

Society must then come to the conclusion that labour and capital are not natural foes but mutually dependent and necessary to each other. Neither can get on without the other. Both are dependent, moreover, on modern machinery; and hence industry is a tripod resting on capital, labour and apparatus. Destroy or injure one of these legs and the industrial structure will fall. This makes it absolutely essential to peace that capital and labour shall not fight. Every right has corresponding duties. No one has a right to break the peace and defy the laws of the land merely on his own account. All must work for the good of the community and must demand no privileges inconsistent with this. A business that cannot be run for the good of all concerned should not go on at all. Capital and labour should co-operate with the Government to achieve the best ends for the community.

Such activities as industry, mining, shipping and transporation in Japan are managed by men of wealth; and the wealth of the nation is vastly increased by the expansion of these enterprises. But in regard to distribution of profits from these undertakings it must be admitted that great inequalities prevail. Favouriteism and inconsistnacy are glaring evils. Selfish appropriation of profits flies in the face of the labourer's need. But improvement can not be hoped for without a greater moralization of capital. In all countries there is the tendency to push the weak to the wall. Nothing is given that is not demanded. Thus the weak have to combine to struggle for their rights against the strong. These are but phenomena in the struggle for existence. Conflicting ambitions result in clash between classes and individuals. Those in the position of onlookers must be curbed or suppressed to a reasonable degree.

It capital be left wholly at the disposition of individuals it is pretty certain to be used selfishly, especially in the case of small capital where profits are meagre,

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In order to socialize capital it is necessary, therefore, to unite in systematizing it. Too much power in the hands of one class is always a danger to society No class should be permitted to use its power improperly. If large combinations of capital work against the public good labour will combine and resist it.

It is obvious that the prices in Japan cannot be reduced without reducing the present inflation of currency; and this cannot be done without finding outlet for capital.

Viewing the international situation it is still seen that morality has not attained the high plane of national morality and it will be yet a long time before the rule of the strong preying on the weak can be abolished. In order to promote the internationalization of capital it would be best to seek investments for surplus currency abroad, thus reducing the volume of currency and lowering the prices of commodities, and relieving the lot of labour. Morever, by such coöperation of capital the selfishness of individualism will be curbed and capital moralized.

LOVE

There is on earth a thing more bootless still
Than to write figures on a running stream:
And that thing is (believe me if you will)
To dream of one who ne'er of you doth dream.

The barest ledge of rock, if but a seed
Alight upon it, Lets pine-tree grow:—
If, then, thy love for me be love indeed,
We'll come together, dear; it must be so!

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WHAT I LEARNED AT THE LABOUR CONFERENCE

By Dr. EIKICHI KAMADA
(PRESIDENT OF KEIOGIJUKU UNIVERSITY)

THE main delay in the consumation of the Peace Treaty concluded at Versailles is the hesitation of the Uuited States to ratify it. From the very first various discussions that went on in America showed that there was a distinct animus against the Treaty as not calculated to promote the lasting peace that it claimed to bring about. That it has done nothing to improve conditions is already quite clear, since the war between class and class, between capital and labour as well as between races has never been more bitter than at present. Peace obtains perpendicularly between nations but not horizontially, so to speak. And so is it also between classes. National Governments and society generally are reaching a state of instability; and not till the spirit of peace becomes as extensive as it is intensive can the world hope for improvement.

At the European Peace Conference the representatives of both England and America insisted on the necessity of a League of Nations for the maintenance of world peace. But so great an achievement cannot be brought about by two or three men; its success depends on international sentiment and public feeling. The masses of the people must be behind the movement before much can be hoped from it. And the situation between capital and labour is very similar. It is but recently that men began to think that relation between capital and labour could be improved by holding an international labour conference. The conference was the result of a strong and united demand on the part of labour the world over; and so it was brought about. At first it was feared that the spread of Bolshevism would be a menace to the world, and it was supposed that a labour conference would do something to prevent this. And possibibly it has done so. But the reluctance of the United States to ratify the Peace Treaty is a great blow to our hopes.

Among the reasons why the American Senate has refused to subscribe to the Treaty that President Wilson signed in the name of America are the following: 1. Owing to the Monroe Doctrine America holds that there must be no mixing up in European affairs, so as to stand for the principle of free government as a fundamental doctrine of the state; 2. That America shall never agree to the Chief Excective we making treaties to which the whole nation shall be committed, as in America only the legislature can really make treaties; 3. The feeling that America has not been quite fairly treated in being given only one vote in the League

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of Nations to several enjoyed by England through her colonies. Perhaps these three reasons form the main ground of objection, though there are doubtless others. It is, therefore, not likely that the united States will ratify the Treaty at all; and the Treaty with the United States left out will be a very unsatisfactory document. In fact it is not too much to say that the consumation of peace has not yet been reached, in spite of the long Peace Conference and its resulting Treaty

Notwithstanding the disadvantage of America not ratifying the Treaty the International Labour Cenference met at Washington and I attended it as a representative of the Japanese Government. At the conference there was a board o directors elected consisting of twelve men who were government delegates, and six labour delegates, eight of whom had to stand for the eight greatest industrial nations, which were England, France, Italy, and Germany, about which there was no objection; but as to what nations should be the next four there was considerable difference of opinion and many objections raised, whether they should be selected on the basis of the number of miles of railway in operation, or the amount of motor traffic employed, or the number of labourers and so on, in a very statistical fashion; and for some time it seemed very doubtful whether Japan would have the honor of being included in the favoured list. Finally however three were suddenly selected in the following order: Japan, Belgium and Switzerland. America was included, of course; and some critisism was made that America was rather indifferent toward the Conference. Officially that might have been so, but as for labour it was not so, for there was a deep interest in all our deliberations. At that time American officialdom was too much taken uy with the discussion of the Peace Treaty to take interest in anything else, and the country was suffering from unrest in the coal districts as well. All criticism of the American attitude should, therefore, bear these facts in mind.

The question as to whether Germany and Austria should be represented at the Labour Conference was a very interesting one. Although the matter had already been decided at the Paris Conference there was yet a hot discussion in the conference at Washington on the subject, the capitalist delegates from France and Belgium being exceedingly opposed to the participation of enemy nations in the deliberations. It was indeed rather difficult to make the deliberations of the Conference human and sacred, and the opposion delegates said it would be more so if barbarians like the Germans were admitted. The objectors wanted the Conference to go ahead without Germany and Austria and yet hold these nations responsible for observing the resolutions passed by the Conference. On this question, however, labour was opposed to capital, labour insisting that since peace was resumed there were no longer any enemy nations, and so labour had its way, which, after all, was the right way. But after the cable was despatched for the German delegates to be sent there was no time for them to reach the Conference in time and so they were not sent. And Austria followed the same plan.

The most interesting and important aspect of Conference to Japan was the 8-hour day problem. As labour circumstances in Japan were exeptional it was not insisted that she should immediately inaugrate the 8-hour day. In this there

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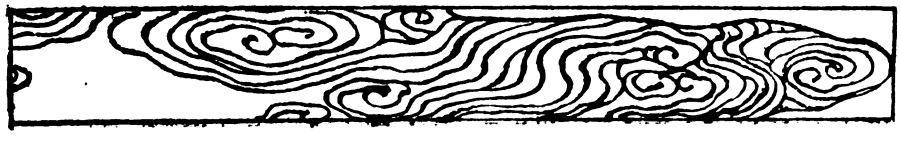
there is no reflection on Japan in any sense. Even nations older industrially than Japan, such as France, Italy and Belgium made claims to special treatment on account of exceptional circumstances. And so for five years these countries that had suffered so greviously from war were given one hour grace for five years until they recovered normal labour conditions. It was recognized too that owing to climatic conditions in the orient labour could not accomplish so much in eight hours as labour in Europe and America. Some of the British delegates insisted that such special privileges should not be extended to industries producing exports that compete with western labour, and so an exception had to be made in the case of goods for export. Japan agreed to the 8-hour day for miners; and for others agreed to a standard of nine and one half hours, with 10 hours for filiature and such industries. Many Japanese are dissatisfied that the nation has been placed in a list below the 8-hour class, but there was no way out of it; and it is well to remember that Japan was in no way treated as inferior to other nations represented. It is only a matter of economy. If a man pays one yen he can sit at a better table and a better meal than the man who pays only seventy sen; and no complaint can be made about it. There is no injustice in it. The delegates were most reasonable and considerate. For instance, Japanese raw silk is for export, yet an exception was made in favour of our silk workers, allowing them a ten hour day. The aim, however, has to be toward reducing the day to eight hours in time.

Other reasons why Japan has to remain for some time yet in the excepted nation list is because she has not yet prohibited night work to minors. This is because minors in Japan attain their majority earlier than in Europe where they are not of age till over 18 years. So Japan agreed that for the next three years she would limit night labour to those over 15 years of age, after which date the limit should be 16 years. This was one of the main reasons why Japan was classed in the list of exeptional nations. Another thing that placed her in the list was her employment of minors below 14 years in day work in factories. But the Japanese Government has already removed this difficulty by enacting that the school age shall be extended two years. But because of night work for minors and day work for children of 12 years Japan had to be placed in the exceptinal list of industrial nations. What Japan must now do is to bring about the necessary improvements to place her on an industrial level with western nations.



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MARAUDING EXPEDITIONS

By KAMESABURO YAMASHITA

IT is an old saying that civilization had its rise in maritime nations. Progress has always been associated with sea-loving peoples. European civilization reached its highest pitch around the shores of the Mediterranean whence it gradually extended island; and Japanese civilization too took its rise among our seafaring tribes. No doubt the germs of Japanese culture came from Korea across the narrow straits separating us from the continent. Tales of ships with curious names, such as "turtle," "crocodile" and so on, passing from Japan to the mainland, are as old as our myths, our national mythology always referring to Korea as a next-door neighbour. It seemed nothing to the ancestors of Japan to undertake even military expeditions to the continent. And so it was around these waters that bour early civilization began to develop.

When Marco Polo visited China in the 13th century he heard tales of Zipangu, the island empire lying still further eastward, and he carried these tales back with him to Europe, stirring in the young adventurers of that part of the world an ambition to reach the fabulous land of gold, one of the first to be thus inspired being Christopher Columbus who set out for Japan and discoverd America instead. It was apparently the gold which the Japanese were believed to possess that most attracted interest in Europe. Spain and Portugal appear to have taken the greatest interest in the possibilities of exploiting the Far East for gold and the earliest expeditions from the West hailed from these countries. They had done a good deal of this sort of marauding in South America and Mexico and had their hand in, ready to treat other countries the same.

What we desire to call attention to here is that the part played by Spain and the nations around the Mediterranean in developing the civilization of Europe, especially in the marauding sense, was played in Japan by the island of Kyushu. The inhabitants of Kyushu were never content with the degree of culture imported from Korea and southern China but were determind to go to these lands and see for themselves, and even to India and the South Seas. That islands produced not only the greatest adventuers of ancient times but also the greatest pirates and plunderers, such ports as Hakata, Hirado, Yokose, Fukuda and Nagasaki having been notorious for such practices. And even the names of some of the more dreadful pirates survive down to this day, such as Wang Chih, Kokusenya, Magohichiro, Yamada Nagamasa, Hamada Yahei, Tenjiku Tokubei, some of which have given their names to places in Kyushu which they frequented.

When the Mongols tried to invade Japan in 1281 the people of Kyushu arose in a body to repel the enemy, which they succeeded in annihilating

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with the assistance of a lucky wind storm. The defeat of the Mongolian invaders led the Kyushu fold to think that the foreigners on the continent were not so much to be feared as was supposed and inspired an ambition to go over and conquer them. An expeition was planned accordingly, to start from the province of Iyo, led by such heroes as Kono and Kitabatake Morofusa, who avowed their determination to go abroad for plunder. Their plan was to reach the adjoining continent and lay waste the coast districts with fire and sword and take what was valuable to them. In time, with the progress of civilization, these pirates began to find it easier and better to engage in trade; and thus it is probable the foreign trade had its origin in piracy, which always tendend to give the merchant a suspicious character.

The main base of operations for most of these early pirates was the Goto archipelago, and the port of Hirado, where at one time even a Prince was associated with piratical enterprise. There is on record a request from the Chinese authorities to Prince Kaneyoshi to suppress the pirates of Japan, as a menace to Chinese trade and civilization. This was in 1368; and the request was sent several times, but without satisfactory result. At times the pirates of Kyushu used to coöperate with those of China for mutual plunder; and there were instances where Chinese conspirators, being unable to find persons in their own country brave enough to undertake dangerous plots, employed Japanese pirates to carry them out, as when Koiyo of the Ming dynasty engaged one of them to assassinate a Ming emperor to strike terror into the heart of that dynasty.

In 1466 as many as 446 Japanese families, consisting of 6,150 persons, were living along the coast of Korea, most of whom were engaged in trade, but when that failed they did not hesitate to take to piracy, terrorizing not only the people and government of the peninsula but even those of China. These pirates were a bad lot but they developed and displayed some dauntless characteristics that one cannot fail to admire. Certainly the created on the continent such as fear of Japan as prevented out coasts being invaded. Their ships proceeded in all directions, to China, Korea, the Philippines, Anam, Siam and even beyond.

There is another record that tells of a great ship launched by lord Ouchi of Suwo in 1406, one of the largest built up to that time, in which iron was used for the first time, and the caulking done with reeds. It could carry some 300 men, whereas the ordinary did not carry more than 60 or 70; but the bottom was too flat to stand great waves and the sail was not workable in high wind. Nevertheless this ship started for Ningpo from Hirado, the pirates aiming later to penetrate as far as Fukien. It was the custom of the pirates to exchange their boats for better ones whenever possible, and often they returned with a much better fleet that they had set out with.

It was in 1552 that Wang Chih set up his headquarters at Hirado and gathered around him some of the most audacious pirates in the long history of plunder in the Orient. They had their own shipyards too for the constructing of proper vessels for piracy, and great development was attained in the art of ship construction. It is said that one of the ships built at that time could carry 2,000 people, though this may be a character-

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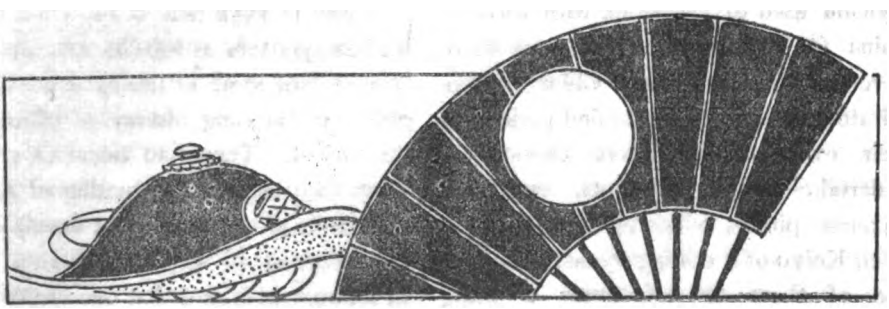
istic exaggeration. It has four towers on deck like castles and could carry horses. Indeed the pirates often possessed a finer fleet that the government of their own or foreign countries. The head of this pirate gang even contemplated the subjugation of all China and planned a great expedition for this purpose, taking 10,000 Japanese volunteers. At times when the Chinese authorities prohibited trade with foreign countries the pirates engaged in smuggling and did a profitable business.

What is interesting is that piracy had great influence on the development of shipbuilding and the opening of foreign trade, Hirado being the main port for this purpose; and when Europeans first came to Japan to engage in foreign trade, they first opened offices at Hirado, especially the English, other nations going to Nagasaki, Fukuda and Yokosé. European missionaries took advantage of this to come to Japan and engage in spreading Christianity which at first made rapid progress. In gold and other valuable the foreigners got a great deal more than they gave, which created some dissatisfaction, though no doubt they greatly influenced the thought and civilization of Japan.

It should be remembered that about the same period in the world's history piracy was a common pricatice in Europe also; and when foreigners came to Japan it was thought such ports as Hirado, where piracy long had its headquarters, was quite a suitable place for them. At any rate the people of such places were accustomed to dealing with foreigners. What some Japanese now regret that when one of the most daring of these pirates, Magoshichiro, planned conquer the Philippine islands and drive out the Spanish, he faild to carry out his intention, or perhaps it was the shogun of the time, Hideyoshi, who failed to lend sufficient support to the proposal, though he was undoubtedly in favour of it. Had this been done, instead of wasting time and strength on expeditions to Korea and China, some profitable result might have accrued to the empire. Later, with the Tokugawa ascendancy, the foreign policy of the nation was one of complete isolation from other countries and so Japan lost her one opportunity of expansion. Probably this policy of seclusion was prompted by the fact that such foreign lands as Spain had aggressively exploited Mexico and South America, was feared by other European countries, and therefore Japan thought it best to exclude the Spanish which could not be done without pursuing a similar policy toward all.



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INTERNATIONAL COTTON MAREKT

By T. YAMAMOTO
(THE OSAKA MUSLIN COMPANY)

IT will be remembered that during the year 1919 Japan's foreign trade reached the enormous and unprecedented total of 4,200,000,000 *yen*, of which 2,098,000,000 *yen* was for exports and 2,173,000,000 *yen* for imports. One has only to analyze the details to ascertain that the leading staple in the export list is raw silk, valued at 623,618,507 *yen*, but cotton cloth comes second in the list with a value of 280,310,000 *yen*, the largest figure for this item in our trade history. The figure for cotton yarn is also unusually large, amounting to 114,232,000 *yen*, with 101,289,000 *yen* for habutae and 39,078,640 *yen* for cotton hosiery. The point is that cotton occupies second place in Japan's exports at present.

Now that imports have come to exceed exports in the nation's trade what will be the effect on cotton? During the war years our export continued to exceed imports by large figures; and the present reversal of trade currents is a serious matter, reducing as it must do the nation's specie holdings abroad. With a decline in exports and an increase of specie what will be the result? One result no doubt will be an increasing depression in the business world. This will be more or less influenced also by the growing stagnation apparent in European and Amerian industry, and more especially in those European countries that are suffering from scarcity of raw materials, as well as food. Europe also suffers from inflation of currency, fluctuations in exchange rates and excess of imports, as well as from the decision of America to discontinue financial aid. The depression experienced in western countries must inevitable be felt in Japan. But in spite of the fluctuations in other goods Japanese cotton continues to be in great demand and constantly advancing in price; which is rather a remarkable phenomenon. A similar feature, however, marks the progress of cotton abroad; in a America cotton stock has advanced from 40 to 90 cents; and sales of English and American cotton goods have been made as far ahead as July, 1921. These facts have excited the suspicion of the public who cannot understand this steady advance in the prices of cottons.

The cause must be found in the present condition of the international cotton market, especially in regard to distribution. In 1913 England exported 7,075,553,400 yards of cotton valued at £91,820,623; in 1919 such exports were 3,528,756,500 yards with a value of £178,955,943, or almost as much again; but the quantity exported in 1919 was far

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less than that for 1918, the year of the armistice, and also less than during the years of the war. And so it is seen that in the year before the war English exports of cotton were 64 per cent of the cotton exports of the world, but the exports during the war years were far less. While such exports from England have been greatly reduced by the war in America and Japan they have vastly increased. In 1913 America exported 423,538,256 yards of cotton valued at 54,000,000 dollas; in 1918 it was valud at about 66,000,000 dollars while in 1919 $109,000,000, a great increase in so short a time. Of course the explanation is easy. Before the war America produced only about a quarter of the world's cotton output and England some 18 per cent; and during the war production in England fell off tremendously while in America it increased to meet the demand, and there was a great increase in cotton mills and capacity for output. This gave a great impetus to the expansion of American cotton exports. Japan too experienced considerable expansion in this trade but not at the same pace as America, as we lack a sufficient supply of raw material and our cotton yarn supply is limited. Not only so but the Government has restricted the export of certain cottons owing to the high price of necessitics at home. Notwithstanding all our hopes the extension of facilities for supply of sufficient yarns is very inadequate and our progress is not at all what it should be.

Japan's cotton piece goods differ to some extent from the products of England and America; and price fluctuations here are greater than abroad, causing undue uneasiness in the local market. The constant anxiety on the part of producers to meet the demands and emergencies of the market retard progress that might otherwise ensue. Our cotton men are still too much in the experimenting stage to show striking development. But there is a steady demand for Japanese cotton piece goods abroad and prospects are hopeful. One of the most encouraging aspects of the situation is that Japan is situated better than her rivals geographically for supply the world's main demand in cotton, because she is near Asia, one of the largest consumers. She can send cotton to India, China, Dutch East Indies, Turkey and all the East where the demand for cotton is only limited by facilities for communication. In South America too there are bright prospects for our cottons and even in Africa.

Already Japan has gained considerable prestige in the cotton markets of Asia, and during the war she jumped from 6th to a 3rd place as a supplier of this material, forging ahead of France and Italy which formerly surpassed her. But now that the war is over and industry in western countries is returning to normal conditions we may expect keen rivalry in the cotton markets of the world. The changes in industrial conditions, such as shortening of the hours of labour, will also affect the situation and render competition more acute still. Of course the market will be affected more or less too by demands in other directions, but cotton is likely to advance so long as the supply is limited, especially along with other commodities in parallel lines, showing the influence of finanee and industry.

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JAPAN'S COAL EXPORTS

ALTHOUGH all nations are making special efforts to increase the output of coal there has been in reality a diminution, especially in England where strikes among miners have serious interfered with coal operations. With the rapid expansion of industry the demand for coal must continue, in Japan as in other countries. Japan is now one of the coal exporting nations. The annual output from the coal mines of Japan is now about 25,000,000 *tons*, as will be seen from the following table:

	1918	1919
January	1,997,000 tons.	2,011,000 tons.
February	1,886,000	1,913,000
March	2,211,000	2,283,000
April	2,106,000	2,250,000
May	2,142,000	2,281,000
June	2,024,000	2,174,000
July	1,832,000	2,150,000
August	1,673,000	1,876,000
September	1,852,000	2,076,000
October	2,057,000	2,242,000
November	1,856,000	2,256,000
December	2,215,000	2,307,000
Total	24,051,000	25,904,000

The above statistics do not include the smaller mines and those newly under exploitation, the output from which would probably bring the figures up to over 30,000,000 *tons* a year. The rate of annual increase is only a little over 7 per cent, or nearly two million tons. The rate of increase would have been larger last year but for the prevalence of influenza which attacked the miners in Japan rather severely.

The rate of consumption of coal in Japan is greater than the rate of increase in output, especially since the expansion in our trade, industry and transportation. The domestic consumption of coal in Japan for 1918 was about 25,000,000 *tons*; and for 1919 about 27,000,000 *tons* and consequently the exportation of coal during these years did not amount to more than half a million tons. Whether exports of coal will increase during the present year remains to be seen. The outlook for increased production at present is not very hopeful. At any rate the total output is not likely

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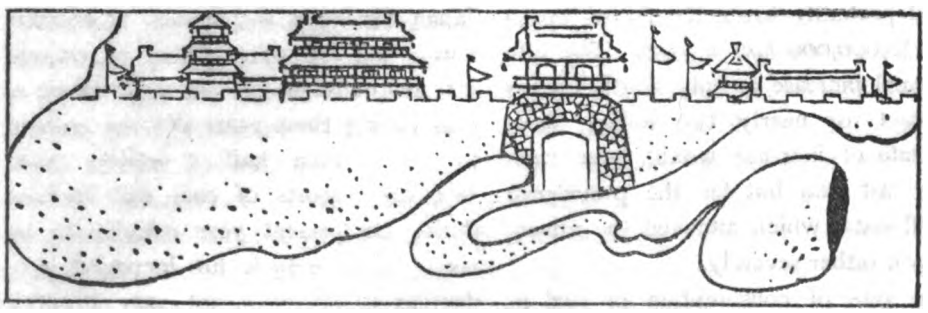
to be much above that of last year. Of course the price has gone up enormously, from about 15 *yen* a ton on an average before the war to between 30 and 40 *yen* a ton now. Of course there may be a reaction in industry and the demand for coal may decline. Already there is a tendency to panic on the exchanges and some factories are closing down. It may be that normal conditions may soon return, however. The following table will indicate the demand for coal consumption in Japan during the present year:

Ship building Iron works	543,000 tons
Refineries	486,000
Iron and Steel Industry	2,741,000
Electrical Industry	1,323,000
Gas Industry.....	856,000
Cotton Mills and Textile Industries	1,906,000
Paper Mills	686,000
Cement Industry	600,000
Firtilizer and Chemical Industry	630,000
Sugar Manufacture	383,000
Flour Mills	
Filiature Industry.....	733,000
Coke	708,000
Bricks and Drain Pipe Industry	307,000
Ice Manufacturing	74,000
Brewery and Beverage Industry	422,000
Rubber and Celluloid Industry	116,000
Glass and Porcelain Industry ...	519,000
Mining	429,000
Salt Manufacturing	875,000
Government Railways	3,970,000
Private Railways	132,000
Miscellaneous	2,700,000
Army and Navy	2,075,000
For Ships	4,500,000
TOTAL	27,736,000 tons

The above figures may be taken as a conservative estimate of the situation for the present year. The coal for Government use goes mainly into the army and navy. These figures tend to show that exports of coal from Japan this year will not be large. At any rate the price of coal is not likely to go down to any extent. Iudeed coal is now higher in Japan than in Furope and America. Of course prices differ according to the quality any the difficulties of mining; but the average may be taken as follows, for Japanese coal per ton:

Kyushu coal	¥26.50	slack	23.50
Hokkaido „	26.00	„	23.00
Joban „	26.00	„	21.00

But coal dealers are not adhereing to these prices, most of them keeping the figures much higher.



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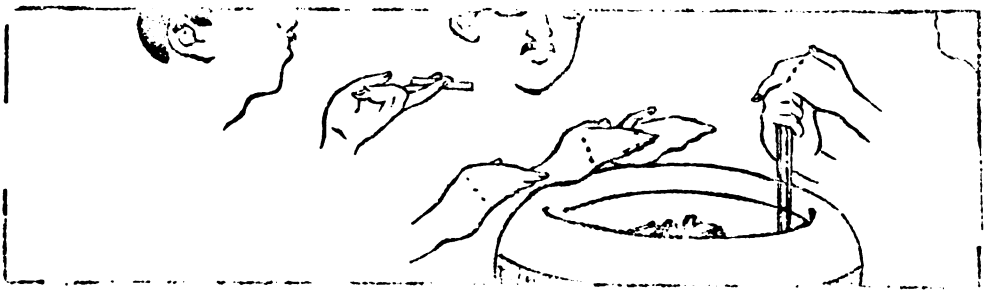
AROUND THE HIBACHI



A STROKE OF GOOD LUCK

ANON

ONCE upon a time there was a young man who was thrown upon the world and knew not what to do with himself. He was a samurai by profession and was without family responsibilities of any kind, having neither wife nor children. One day he went to the shrine a Hatsuse, Yamato to pray to the Goddess Kwannon, inquiring of the deity whether he might soon expect better luck.

The priests of the shrine, noticing the unusual excitement of the man, suspected that he was a little out of his mind, and inquired whether they could do anything to help him. He told them all about his forlorn condition and invited their sympathy. For some twenty-one days he remained at the shrine offering prayer daily. Having prayed so long and had no results he began to grow discouraged when on the last night of his devotion something happened.

He fell asleep and had a strange dream. In the dream he saw a priest, or a priest-like figure, advancing toward him from behind the curtain of the shrine. The visitor addressed him and said: "Thou hast erred in asking Kwannon to tell thy future. Art thou ignorant of Karma?" And the voice went on to say that owing to the man's ignorance his fault would be overlooked, and he commanded that when the man departed from the shrine the first thing that his hand touched he should keep.

The sleeper awoke and found it was all a dream. The dawn came and the morning was cool. He got up, performed his ablutions and thanked the monks for the entertainment given him during his sojourn at the shrine. Then he departed; and as he went out of the gate his foot stumbled against a stone and he fell over, his hand touching a straw that lay on the road. Remembering his dream he picked up the straw and hurried on. As the man proceeded a wasp flew at him and would not be defeated in trying to sting him. Finally he succeeded in knocking it down, and then he tied it to his cloak with the straw that he was carrying. Proceeding on his way the man in time came to Kyoto.

Suddenly he perceived a carriage coming down the road; it was a lady's norimono and in it was a pretty boy, guarded by a number of retainers. The men requested the man to give the wasp he

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had captured to the youth they were bearing along the road. So the man took the dead wasp and gave it to the lad. The men duly thanked him for his kindness and gave him three oranges in return. As he traveled further along the way he met a number of city folk among whom was a pretty girl, who appeared to be the chief person and was being escorted by the others. The lady seemed very hot and tired, and he heard her say that she was thirsty. There was no water fit to drink to be found and the lady at last fell in a faint. The young samurai asked if he could do anything to help. They asked if he knew where some water could be had. He knew of no such place but he had three juicy oranges which he offered the lady. The fruit was mostly gladly accepted. When the juice of the oranges was given the ready she soon revived. The servant informed the lady all about the young samurai's timely assistance. She deeply appreciated the young man's kindness and said that she owed her life to him.

It was then just at noon, and she asked the servants to put up the tent and serve the luncheon. The young man was invited to share in the lunch with the lady and her retainers. When they separated the lady offered him three pieces of linen cloth which she had brought with her from the capital, and she cordially invited the samurai to call, telling him her address

The man now saw that his one straw had changed into three pieces of linen; and he at once put it all down to the mercy of Kwannon. Evening was drawing on; so he found a villager's house and got a night's loding. Next morning he again set out on his homeward journey. Soon he saw a party leading a fine saddle horse; but it was a hot midsummer day, and the horse got sunstruck and fell by the way, as if dead. The men tried to restore him but failed and left the animal by the road side in care of a servant. This man was standing by the animal when the young samnrai came up and asked what was the matter with the horse. The man said that the horse had been driven a long way in the heat and had fallen on the road, and that the owner had gone on, leaving the man with the animal, to dispose of him in some way if possible. The young samurai offered the man one piece of cloth for the horse, and the man accepted the offer.

The samurai now saw that his cloth had brought him a horse, and again realized the wonderful mercy of Kwannon. He now thanked Kwannon still more and prayed that the Goddess would revive the horse; and it gradually returned to life. Soon it got up and seemed nothing the worse for its experience. He gave another piece of cloth for an old saddle, and, mounting the horse, rode on his journey. He soon fell in with party starting on a pleasure trip. He thought to himself that here was a chance to dispose of the horse. He called one of the party and inquired whether any of them desired to buy a good horse. The man said he had no money but he would give a rice field near by for the horse. The offer was accepted. Later the young samurai leased his field to a good and honest farmer of the neighbourhood, receiving an annual rent sufficient to give him a living. Soon after he visited the lady he had helped in time of trouble, where good fortune still further smiled upon him; and all this good fortune he attributed to the blessing of the Goddess to to whom he had prayed at the shrine.

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MONTHLY RECORD OF EVENTS

(25 MARCH to APRIL 25)

Feb. 25.—The bill to enact universal manhood suffrage, which was presented to the Imperial Diet, was voted down after some hot discussion.

The new Minister from Finland was cordially welcomed to Japan, a banquet being given in his honour by the Esperanto Society.

Baron Shimpei Goto was appointed president of the Russo-Japanese Soictey, in succession to Count Terauchi, deceased.

Feb. 26.—Premier Hara explained to the members of the Imperial Diet the reason why the Government could not support the bill for universal manhood suffrage was because the nation was not ready for so radical a measure, and it would cause disturbance in the national class system by abolishing the the tax qualification.

Feb. 28.—The Tokyo municipal tramway went on strike for higher wages, leaving the city without means of locomotion for many hours. After a compromise with the management the cars resumed traffic on the following day.

Mar. 1.—The largest theatre in Asakusa was burnt down with a loss of 3,000,000 *yen*.

Mar. 2.—The Imperial Diet was suddenly dissolved and a general election announced to take place on May 10.

Mar. 5.—The Japanese consulate at Hamburg Germany was reopened, being closed during the war.

The Sumitomo Bank decided to increase its capital from 30,000,000 *yen* to 70,000,000 *yen*.

Notice was received of the arrival of the new British Ambassador, Sir Charles Eliot.

Mar. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Roka Tokutomi returned from their long tour of Europe. Mr. Tokutomi is one of the most distinguished novelists in Japan.

Mar. 9.—In honour of the formal opening of the new Meiji Shrine to take place in 1922, it was proposed to hold a grand Exposition in Tokyo at a site near the grounds of the Shrine. The first overseas aviation contest took place when two aviators flew from Tokyo to Korea.

Mar. 10.—Two delegates were appointed to attend the International Academic Convention at Brussels, Dr. Unokichi Hattori and Dr. Man Oda.

The War Department proclaimed a holiday to all military men in honour of the anniversary of the battle of Mukden, and celebrations were held all over the empire.

Mar. 12.—The question of Japan's military expedition to Siberia was discussed at a committee meeting of high officials.

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It was proposed to construct a tube railway through Tokyo, the work to be finished in 1922.

The army aviators who had succeeded in crossing to Korea, returned to Tokyo.

Mar. 16.—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, President Emeritus of the University of Calfornia, arrived in Japan as head of a party of Americans who came to study the questions now at issue between Japan and the United States, all being cordially welcomed by Japanese officials.

Telephone charges were revised and the charge made to depend on the time consumed and the number of calls.

Mar. 17.—At the convention of prefectural governors held in Tokyo Premier Hara explained the reasons for the recent dissolution of the Imperial Diet and his policy regarding the approaching general election.

Mar. 19.—The Japan-American Society tendered a grand banquet to Mr. Thomas W. Lamont and party at the Tokyo Bankers, Club, when a warm welcome was extended to the American financiers, a large number of Japanese being present and many interesting speeches were made by both Americans and Japanese.

Mar. 20.—The Hon. Isaburo Yamagata, ex-minister of Communications, was appointed to represent Japan at the Marine Labor Convention.

Mar. 21.—Mrs, Takeko Inouye, mother of Marquis Inouye, died today.

Mar. 22—Mr. Ryotaro Hata, Minister to Sweden, was transferred to Norway.

Princess Murakumo, a nun, and sister of Prince Kan-in, died at the Buddhist convent in Kyoto.

Mar. 23—H. I. H. the Crown Prince started on a trip to the Kyushu.

Mar. 24.—Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler delivered a lecture before the law department of the Imperial University on Geographical Cogitations in Relation to the Pacific Ocean.

FIREFLIES

Koko Kashiko,

Hotaru ni Aoshi,

Yoru no Kusa

Here and there the Night-grass appears green,

because of the right of the fireflies.

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GARDEN PARTY AT FRENCH EMBASSY, TOKYO

MARQUIS OKUMA RECEIVES THE VANDERLIP PARTY

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PRINCE YI OF KOREA AND PRINCESS NASHIMOTO OF JAPAN ARE UNITED IN MARRIAGE

AVIATOR YAMAGATA RETURNS TO TOKYO AFTER NON-STOP FLIGHT TO OSAKA

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CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

By Dr. J. INGRAM BRYAN

Another Anniversary Number

It is now some ten years since the JAPAN MAGAZINE first made its appearance. Our May number beings another anniversary; and we beg to extend our thanks to all friends of the Magazine for their coöperation and forbearance. It will be remembered that for some few years after the present editor assumed supervision of its contents and general make-up the Magazine showed considerable improvement both as to the nature and quality of its articles. What foreigners will not probably be aware of, however, is that in editing a Japanese periodical the foreign editor has not the final decision in matters pertaining to quality and nature of its contents; and as improvement depends on finance very often, necessary changes cannot be made without adequate support. The present quality of the Magazine does not at all represent what the editor desires; but since he has no way of making the desired improvements the quality of the Magazine has to remain as it is. This is a matter in which our reapers could be of much assistance, if they would undertake suggestions, for no dobut if all the friends of the Magazine demanded improvements they would be forthcoming. One of the most pressing improvements is to have the Magazine present more fully the leading thoughts and activities of the Japanese people. To do this we should have to give a great deal more translations from Japanese press and have part of the Magazine like a Japan Review of Reviews. Along with this new feature there should be a greater array of authoritative articles on the modern progress of Japan, especially in regard to politics, finance, commerce, art, society and industry. One of our difficulties from first has been to obtain article that throughly and reliably cover the subjects with which they deal. To avoid superficiality has been our bugbear from the start. The only way to succeed in such throughness is to have all articles thoroughly edited, which we can hardly do under the present circumstanees. It is unnecessary to say that Japanese ideas of what English-speaking people want to read are rather different from what such readers really desire. For obviation of this difficulty a foreign editor is used, but whether he can succeed in obtaining articles that will appeal to the people of English-speaking lands depends on many circumstances with which the outside world is not familiar. So the editor only takes tnis opportunity to impress on his readers that they must not regard him as really responsible for the present character of the Magazine; he is responsible only for the language in which

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it appears, and in that case not for the typographical errors, which sometimes mar its pages.

Japan in Siberia

After reviewing the reports regarding the recent incidents in Siberia, the *Jiji* says: "We deeply regret that the policy of the Japanese Government is very inappropriate and that more than one untoward incident has happened at a time when the Japanese troops should be withdrawn. It is said that the purpose of the recent declaration of the Government was to declare Japan's intention to withdraw her troops, but it seemed that in effect the announcement created the impression that the Japanese garrison was to be maintained. If such an impression has been caused among the Japanese, it can easily be imagined what feeling has been created among the Russians by the declaration. The six desiderata, which the Commander of the Japanese Army in Siberia has presented to the Provisional Government of Vladivostock and during the discussion of which the clash occurred, must have been formulated in accordance with the instructions of the Japanese Government, and may be taken as interpretative of the passage in the recent declaration that the Japanese troops will not be withdrawn until the political situation in the districts bordering on Japanese territory has stabilized, danger to Korea and Manchuria has been removed, safety of the life and property of Japanese residents secured, and the freedom of communication ensured. This statement is tantamount to saying that the Japanese garrison will not be withdrawn unless the situation in Siberia is completely restored to normal conditions. This expectation is too much in view of the state of anarchy prevailing in Siberia. This is why the declaration of the Japanese Government was taken as an announcement that its troops would not be withdrawn. The present desiderata of the Japanese Commander go a step further, and his attitude is like that of one dealing with the people of an occupied territory. It cannot be said that the terms demanded do not contain anything which it is difficult for anybody to comply with. As a result of negotiations the compliance of the other party may be obtained, but in view of the importance of the Provisional Government, it is very doubtful whether the agreement will be actually carried into effect. If the Japanese army is not content with the formal consent and insists on remaining where it is until the Russians have redeemed their pledges, it means the forcing of demands difficult of fulfilment. Such a stand on Japan's part may seem to the Russians to be an excuse for the maintenance of her garrison. What impression has been created on the minds of the Russians by the declaration and the desiderata of the Japanese Government can easily be judged from the fact that without its intention to withdraw from Siberia being appeciated by the Russians, untoward incidents occurred about the time the declaration was made.

Mistaken Policy in Russia

"The incident at Vladivostok was provoked by the Russian troops, according to an announcement of the War Department, and if the blame rests with them, it is unavoidable that they should be disarmed. As to the Nikolaevsk incident, it goes without saying that strong measures should be taken if the reported cruelties are true. But the Japanese authorities are responsible for the broad fact that the impropriety of their policy has anoused feelings

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among the Russians against Japan and thus aggravated the situation, with the result that incidents have been repeated at a time when the Japanese troops should be withdrawn. One of the causes of the trouble is that the Japanese Government has hitherto hesitated to withdraw its troops from Siberia. Another cause is the fact that the declaration regarding Japan's intention to withdraw her troops was so vague that it was interpreted as a plea for non-withdrawal. The desiderata presented by the Japanese Commander have further intensified the misunderstandings and suspicions which had already been created among the Russians. There has been no unity in the policy of the Government with regard to Siberia, and its professions have frequently been inconsistent with its actions. It seems that this is due to lack of unity in the Government, and that military operations are conducted in accordance with a program independent of the Cabinet. This is a long-standing evil, and is not confined to the present Government. But the policy now being followed isof vital importance from the international point of view, and if Japan continues her former attitude, she may find herself in a serious predicament. All having the interests of the state at heart cannot but be profoundly concerned on this point. A supreme responsibility devolves upon the authorities responsible for the administration of the country, and they should attened to their duties with great determination. If things are allowed to become worse the consequence will not be merely the collapse of the Government but something more serious."

United States Opinion

The *Osaka Mainichi* says that scarcely had the apologia that the U.S. Secretary of the Navy never described Japan as a menace to the Pacific left his lips, when he declared that Japan was sceretly fortifying the Marshall and other islands, making it necessary for Mr. Shidehara, the Japanese Ambassador in Washington, to issue an official denial. Such a statement only reveals ignorance of the character of mandatory rule, and it was a gross distortion of facts. The cardinal cause of the trouble is misunderstandings and fear of Japan on the part of America. We sincerely regret the careless utterances of a resposible statesman at a time when the peace of the Pacific depends on the mutual understanding and coöperation of Japan and America.

Militarism

The recent declaration of the Government consists of two elements,—the will of the Foreign Office to withdraw, and the will of the military authorities to maintain, the Japanese garrison in Siberia. The whole trouble is due to the fact that Japan's diplomacy is conducted by the Army in addition to the Foreign Office. This is also responsible for the deadlock reached in our dealings with China; indeed, it is the source of all political evils in this country, says the *Osaka Asahi*.

It should be remembered, declares the journal, that militarism which tries to usurp diplomatic and political ccntrol is a thing which Japan fought as a common foe of humanity.

In conclusion, the *Osaka Asahi* urges that the present regulations under which the posts of War Minister and Minister of the Navy are confined to soldiers and sailors should be amended so that both can be made accessible to civilians.

America's Expanding Armaments

The Japanese people are menaced on two sides,—on the Japan Sea and the Pacific. The north

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ern menace is now Socialistic, instead of Imperialistic, as was formerly the case. It is to be hoped that before the hot season comes, political relations will be estabished with the Russian people. The other menace may be a sort of phantom, but it is so acutely felt that no explanation is necessary, says the *Osaka Asahi*.

While the rest of the world is so eager for peace after five years of of war, the United States and Japan are assiduously engaged in the augmentation of armaments, continues the Asahi. Nothing can be more unintelligible to pacifists than that, the two countries, apparently oblivious of the lessons of the world war, are engrossed with maintaining armed peace which has made Germany and France what they now are. As a result of the industrial developement which Japan has achieved during the war, a class system is coming into being in Japan, — the capitalist class and labor class. Whether consciously or unconsciously, the term "kaikyu daha," destruction of class system, is used as a slogan for the general election, but in countries other than Japan the term "class system" is not used as applying to the peerage. Some peers in this country are poor and have no social influence: in most cases the peerage is merely an adornment. But the capitalist class is far more influential, and all who are familiar with social conditions in Great Britain and America will admit that nothing can be more destructive of social stability than the strife between capital and labor, and this class struggle should be avoided by all means. What is the reason that the funds which should be used in the interest of social amelioration in this country are being diverted to armaments? In the past Japan made many sacrifices owing to the northern menace: she had to put up with many obstacles to the progress of civilization. It is unbearable to think of the possibility of Japan being again called on to make similar sacrifice to meet a new menace.

Influence on Japan

The present enthusiastic demand in America for the extension of her armaments may be a reaction from her unpreparedness which was disclosed during the war. We do not necessarily conclude that America's military extension is due to a policy of aggrandizement, but it should be remembered that in the changed situation of the world there is not a single country which menaces America. All the Powers of Europe are only too eager not to displease America; Japan, which is weak and diplomatically isolated, falls short of constituting a menace to America, though she has not yet completely got rid of her militaristic complexion. Why should America be so anxious to agument her armaments? Her efforts will only have the effect of strengthening what militarism remains in Japan and of nipping her democratic movement in the bud. America tried to democratize the world, but her actions are calculated to militarize it.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Admiral Jellicoe's program includes the establishment of a big naval base at Singapore, and when this is carried out, Great Britain will thereby be enabled to protect her interests in the Orient. If Japan attempts aggressive operations, Great Britain can take the necessary defensive measures in cooperation with America. This is one of the arguments against the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance advanced in Great Britain. Another reason voiced is that Japan, which has greatly benefited

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and strengthened herself during the war, must have no sincere desire to renew intimacy with a country which has greatly suffered from the war and which is not in a position to give any benefit to the other party. It is added that even if Japan is really minded to renew the Alliance, it will be impossible to obtain satisfactory results for both parties. Perhaps there is no Japanese who is not surprised at such opinions expressed in Great Britain, says the *Yorodzu*. Ever since the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance was concluded, continues the *Yorodzu*, Japan has made it the basis of all her diplomatic relations with other countries; every diplomatic measure of this country has been taken with special reference to the Alliance. Owing to this pact, Japan made an enemy of Germany with which she had been so intimate that it might be said that the two countries were practically allies. At that time the chances of war were entirely uncertain; indeed, the whole world was shuddering at the ferocity of German operations. In deciding to join the Allies against Germany, therefore, Japan virtually staked her existence. Conditions were not such that a straw would turn the scale; Japan's duty was not like that of such a straw. That Japan made the supreme decision was, of course, due to her characteristic sincerity and faithfulness, but there were also other reasons. In the first place, she belived that she could vindicate the relations with all other countries which are based on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance by faithfully fulfilling her obligations under that pact. Secondly, of all kinds of Western civilization which have flowed into this country since it was opened to foreign intercourse, the supreme and paramount position is held by British civilization, at least the civilization introduced through the medium of English. It is not to much, therefore. to say that Japanese civilization is largely British civilization. Japan took the line, therfore, that in vindicating the cause of Great Britain and British civilization, she would be vindicating her own civilization.

Further, Great Britain is in a position to rely largely on America for after-war ecomic undertakings. Great Britain may, therefore, be inclined to swop horses at this opportunity. But all this is a mere assumption on our part, and it goes without saying that groundless assumption will not do. This makes

Some Opposition

It was because Japan found such a momentous significance in the Anglo-Japanese Alliance that she devoted herself to the fulfilment of her obligations under it. But a similar view is not taken by Great Britaian. Now that Germany, which had long been a rival of Great Britain, has been reduced to impotency, Japan is treated as if she is a potential enemy and she is suspected of aggressive designs. How can the Japanese not be surprised at this attitude of Great Britain? The second British reason, given in the above, for opposition to the renewel of the Anglo-Japanese Aliiance is merely a groundless assumption. If we are allowed to guess in a similar way, it may be said that it behooves Great Britain to curry favor with America now that Germany is impotent and the only countries besides herself which are powerful in the orient are America and Japan, for American influence is daily increasing, promising even to surpass British influence. This makes it all the more regrettable that there should obtain mistaken opinions among some Britons regarding the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance concludes the *Yorodzu*,

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LAW OF THE NAKED SWORD

PLAYING tricks and performing wonders with naked swords blades is an old amusemnt in Japan, but the art of doing so has long been regarded as one of the occult accomplishments not open to ordinary persons. Some have supposed that such skill is even supernatural or at least due to the some hypnotic power in the performer. Among the feats performed are those of climbing up a ladder of naked sword blades or working acoross a bridge formed from them. In recent years those other than sword performers have been devoting attention to the secrets of the art and they declare that it amounts to no more than any person can acquired by following the proper course of instruction.

One of the performers with nacked swords, while giving an exhibition, took a naked blade and, holding it up, showed the audience that it was clean; there was no oil on it or anything to prevent its cutting. Then he took a piece of paper, folded it and drew the blade accross it, severing it to show that the blade was keen. Immediately afterwards he drew the blade across the palm of his hand but it left no wound. Thereupon he again took a piece of paper, and cut it as before, folding it and cutting it into two, four and eight pieces with one stroke. There was no doubt that the blade was sharp. He tested another blade in the same way by severing paper at a stroke. And then a third blade which proved to be equally keen. All the blades, he explained, had the same sharpness. At the same time he tried the swords on a small tree that was growing near by with equal effect. Having convinced the audience as to the cutting quality of the three swords, he drew them across his cheek without effect. Again across his palm without injury. Lest anyone should suppose he had drawn the blade more lightly over his flesh than over the paper, he pressed visibly on the sword, but his hand was not cut. Afterwards he persuaded some those witnessing the performance to extend their palms and pressing the blade against them it failed to cut. He grasped the blade and drew it through his closed hand but it did not wound him. In all these experiments the audience was immensely interested.

The swords used were about three feet in length. He held the sword with one finger on the edge and the other at the back near the end and thus bore up the whole weight of the extended weapon with its age against his finger. He even allowed the sword to slide through his fingers for about a foot and there was no cut on his hands. He even held it by the sharp point without injury to himself. He did the same thing with the other two swords, letting them in turn run down through his fingers from hilt to

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point without injury to him. The audience simply held its breath in amazement at these tricks and could not understand how it could be done. The performer tride to persuade the audience that any one of them could do the same thing, but no one would venture to try it. One man started to accept the invitation but a friend pulled him back and ridiculed the idea of his being able to handle a sword that way without cutting himself, while the audience laughed heartily at this remonstration.

The performer now took the sword once more and drew it as before across a folded sheet of paper and the paper was not cut. He pushed and pulled from right to left and left to right but the paper was not serverd. He put several thicknesses of the paper together and apprently tried to cnt them but not even one sheet was cut. Various kinds of paper were used with the same result. He went on to explain that whether the blade cuts or does not cut depends on the method used. To this the audience nodded assent but they were obviously none the wiser for the suggestion.

The above experiments were performed by Mr. Morihei Tanaka, the founder of Taireido, just to prove that the secret of handling a naked sowrd dangerously without real danger to the body, was not an art of sword performers only, but something that he or anyother man could do by the use of Taireido. The art is not a supernatual or psychical phenomenon. Mr. Tanaka went on to say that by careful study of his book on Taireido, now translated into English, any one could acquire the secret of sword manipulation. The book is at the disposal of all who desire it. All they have to do is to apply to the publishing company issuing this magazine.

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by

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